The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,019—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

YES!

"P & O"

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
"M." VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th Aug.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7593	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked "M" proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT-MIGHTLY usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3, Aug. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Perdenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain, Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 21st August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 23rd August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about the 24th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Oct.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Sept., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply.

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER & CO., is one of the purest and most Wholesome Whiskies before the Public.

HIGHLAND MALT,

Has been allowed to mature in wood, and has a most delicious and mellow flavour.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER & CO., is imported by them alone, and cannot be procured elsewhere.

HIGHLAND MALT,

Has acquired a reputation throughout India which is equalled by no other, and has been everywhere commended by the most competent judges.

HIGHLAND MALT,

Is what it pretends to be—a genuine Scotch Whisky, neither doctored nor coloured.

Per Dozen	Rs.	26-0
Per Imperial Gallon	"	12-4
Imperial 8 Gallon Casks	"	12-0 per gal.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

RAIN GAUGES.

FIVE INCH FUNNEL WITH BOTTLE IN JAPANNED TIN CYLINDER AND GRADUATED GLASS MEASURE.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS. WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorised to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer the same at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

SWEETS! SWEETS!!

ORANGE DROPS	GREENGAGE
ROSE DROPS	HELIOTROPE
MIXED FRUITS	BOUQUET TABLETS
CREAM TOFFEE	MUSK
	BUTTER SCOTCH

Per Lot ans. 8

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE AT RAJNANDGAON, B.-N. RAILWAY STATION.

6 GRASS BALING PRESSES, almost new, manufactured by Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay. Cost landed at Rajnandgaon, Rs. 335, each. For further particulars apply to DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Chanda, C.P., who is open to any reasonable offer. Photographs of the above available on application.

S. W. COXON,
Deputy Commissioner.

CLUB BLEND
A VERY FINE PEG
WHISKY
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

LATEST WAR PICTURES,
BY
R. CATON WOODVILLE, R.A.,
"THE ABSENT MINDED BEGGAR,"
SIZE, 22 in. by 17 in.
PRICE, Rs. 15.
"THE HANDY MAN,"
SIZE, 22 in. by 17 in.
PRICE, Rs. 15.
"OUR BROTHERS FROM OVER THE SEAS,"
SIZE, 32 in. by 42 in.
PRICE, Rs. 40.

This is a centre piece between the above two PICTURES.

These PICTURES are suitable for the Messes and Clubs, framed in English Oak and Gold or Green and Gold.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (20,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including 8yce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUITS For MONSOON WEAR, NAVY Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits, Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs. 42. A large range of new Vicuna and Soft Homespun Suiting just landed.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins: Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORJON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCHOOL BAGS! Fresh Stock just to hand in Brown Canvas and Waterproof Cloth from ans. 4 to Rs. 1-8, Cheapest ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Retuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish copies of testimonials. Apply to "B. R," care of this paper.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TO LET.—Furnished, a Very desirable upper storied BUNGALOW, on Chinchpoogly Hill, well known as Surgeon Lieut.-Col. T. S. Weir's Bungalow. It commands a charming view of the sea, has a Drawing Dining and three Bedrooms, Very large Verandah and a large Compound laid out with beautiful Garden. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 9, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, for August-September, large FURNISHED FLAT, Elphinstone Circle. Dining, Sitting and two Bedrooms. Rent, furnished Rs. 80. Address "A. L., care of this office.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRIOR. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1898, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture consisting of mirror door almirah, revolving writing table, chest of drawers, marble top table, drawing room sofas and chairs, teapoys, counter, meatsafe, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Hossein Shaikjee, consisting of gold kadas and rings, silver anklet, toe rings and bangles, cupboard, wardrobe, tables, chairs, cots with mattresses, boxes, large and small, copper pots, brass articles, cotton and silk cloths, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's, gent's and boy's pneumatic bicycles,
1 light second-hand victoria
1 miniature brougham, double seated,
1 strong built dogcart.
1 French polished officeshigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m., at the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom and office furniture, glassware, revolving top large size office table, English-built vis-a-vis by E. Kesterton, double seated brougham, powerful bay and chestnut waler horses going in harness, double and single harness, table ornaments, pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, valuable books, gent's Premier bicycle, mathematical instrument cases, opera glasses, choice plants in tubs and pots, pigeons, &c. the property of the late J. W. SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN WORSTED COATINGS, VENETIAN SERGE, SUITING, FLANNELS, AND FANCY COTTON SHIRTINGS.

TOMORROW TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD &Co. will sellby Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, a consignment of superior woollen and cotton cloths just landed, ex. s. s. Peninsular, consisting of—

Fancy cotton shirtings, woollen silk flowered dress goods, all wool superior black and blue venetian cloth, diagonal blue water proof serge, fancy silk worsted, coloured home spun and twisted coatings coloured woollen venetians, blue black venetian coatings, fancy striped cashmere, blue military serge, all wool suiting, flannels, fancy tweeds, &c.

The pieces which are from to 3 to 13 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY NEAR THE CLERK ROAD, ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under the direction of Ebrahimbhoy Laljee and Rajaballi Jan Mahomed the executors of the last will and testament of Bai Sonabai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mahomed bin Ebrahim, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of leasehold freehold land, situate near the Clerk Road, on the Byculla Flats in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 311 square yards, equivalent to 51-2 kathees of 10 by 53 or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Ganoo Babaji Tawray, and on the north, west and south by the fazundar's property together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house which is in the course of construction and is being erected thereon and not yet assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and which and all the said piece of land and premises are in the occupation and possession of Mahomed bin Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, on the Ground floor of the Sirdar's Mansions, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock in trade of the late Mr. P. Corentin, consisting of—

A large quantity of oilman stores and provisions in tins and bottles, consisting of preserved vegetables and fruits, syrups, butter, cheese, jams, biscuits, essences, dried fruits, anchovies, vinegar, sausages, tripes, pickles, ox tongue, tapioca, prunes, pippins, chocolate, pate de foi gras, asparagus, crackers, assorted sweets, bottles of claret and ale, fancy paper boxes, decorations for cakes, pastry-room stores, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Grants Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, mahogany cottage piano, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, carpets, &c. the property of H. S. COPE, Esq.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th August, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Forbes Street, Fort, above Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Show Room, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and best plated ware, one 14 stopper organ, one singer hand sewing machine, valuable oil paintings and water colour pictures, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets and rugs, 1 Skianer's fall plate travelling camera with lens, stand, plate, &c., the property of S. C. GOLDSWORTHY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OLD COINS, GOLD WATCHES, RINGS, WOOLEN SHAWLS, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following jewellery belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsi gentleman—

1 lot old gold, silver, and copper assorted coins, gold repeater watch, silver and metal watches, old mine ruby, emerelled and diamond, rings of faultless purity and excellant brilliancy, very valuable old woolen Cashmere shawls, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale between 12 noon to 4-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 14TH KHETWADY CROSS LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the 1st and 2nd mortgagees and with the consent of the 3rd mortgagee Ramji Abji, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Khutree Abdulla Ismail, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, being a portion of the ground now in the course of construction of two buildings known with such messuages and other materials lying and hereafter to be brought and laid thereon with such completions situate on the Eastern side of 14th Khetwady, Cross Lane, outside the Fort in the City and Registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 457 1-2 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other pieces of Land under old No. 2759, new No. 9759, old survey No. 835, and new survey No. 5506, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under D ward Nos. 3042 and 2039 (b), and situate and lying and being on the East and bounded as follows:—on the east by the property of Cooverjee Bhabha, on the west by the aforesaid 14th Khetwady Cross Lane, on the north by the four feet space left open to the sky and beyond that by the property of Temoolee Dhunjeebhoy and partly by the vacant ground of his own, and on the south by the three feet space left open to the sky and beyond that by the property of Hajee and Harroon Ebrahim and the same premises have been in the possession of the mortgagor.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "RUSSELL LODGE," AND "JOSEPH COTTAGE," AT POONA.

Under the instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Poona, the following Bungalows on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, at 3-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the large bungalow, out houses standing thereon, known as "Russell Lodge," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2 Acres and 1½ Gunthas or thereabouts, be the same, a little more or less, and registered in books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west, by "Readymoney Villa," on or towards the south by Railway fence, on or towards the north partly by "Joseph Cottage," partly by Dharamsala, and party by Sassoon Road.

On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the large bungalow, out houses standing thereon, known as "Joseph Cottage," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement one Acre and 30 Gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 7, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west by Dharamsala, on or towards the south by "Russell Lodge" and Dharamsala, on or towards the north by Sassoon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF G. A. BARNETT, Esq.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs, BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable household furniture, rich glass and crockery, best plated ware, hanging and table lamps, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, garden, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th August, 1900.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds. If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WELCH, Esq., Quinn House, Beaumont Road, Leyton, London, S.E. (Name this paper).

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,
AT MODERATE RATES.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. r.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 12 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

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READ THIS! READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,
Will be given away this month to
NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.
1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 183, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

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WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

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(Over Crawford and Co.)
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GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to Dr. S. GHOSHAL, Specialist, &c., 38, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent.
47, Church Gate Street. Bombay. and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON. MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
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Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narsyanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYBINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 32 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

BEST ITALIAN
VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS B

NOTICES.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1900, at 8-30 A.M.

ALLAN MOSS, MAJOR,
Secretary.

Poona, 20th July 1900.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thanna and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of BAI AMBABAI widow of SHAH PARMANANDAS BHUGWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of BAI AMBABAI, the testatrix abovenamed who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 19th day of September, 1896, whose last Will and Testament was proved and registered before the High Court of Bombay on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction and probate of which Will was on the 7th day of July, 1900, granted by the said High Court of Bombay to Messrs. GULABCHAND MOTICHAND DAMANIA and HARJIWANDAS JUGJIWANDAS the Executors in the said Will named having effect throughout the province of Bombay are required to send to the Undersigned as Solicitors for the said executors at their offices Nos. 56, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets of the said estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors—Dated this 15th day of August, 1900.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA.
Solicitors for the Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GULABCHAND MOTICHAND DAMANIA and HURJIVANDAS JUGJEEWANDAS, the Executors of the Will of BAI AMBABAI, widow of SHA PURMANANDAS BHAGWANDAS, have contracted TO SELL the property hereinbelow described. All persons having any claim to the same, or any part thereof by way of inheritance, lien, mortgage, sale, gift, or any other manner are required TO MAKE the same known to the Undersigned, at their offices, Nos. 56, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same shall be deemed to have waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Narron Dhuru Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and described in the Collector's assessment under Ward No 851, street No 81, 83, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Khatri Luckmichand Jagannath on or towards the East by a passage for Halalkhors on or towards the South by the house of Navrojee Framjee, and on or towards the West by the Public Road, called the Narron Dhuru Street.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1900.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA.
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PREMIUMS of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 are offered by the Government of India for COMPETITION among ARCHITECTS in India for the two best sets of Elevation-designs submitted for the three main façades of the South Block of the Military Secretariat Buildings, proposed to be erected at No. 6, Esplanade Row, East, in Calcutta. A lithographed site plan, and plans showing the approved arrangement of the three floors of the South Block will be supplied to intending competitors on application to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, (Writers' Buildings) for which a charge of Rs. 10 will be made, but the amount will be refunded to such applicants as submit drawings in the competition.

Designs are required for the principal, or South, Elevation facing the Calcutta Maidan, and for the East and West Elevations which will also be visible from the Maidan. The drawings should be made to a scale of 4 feet to an inch and may be supplemented by other drawings or sketches necessary to illustrate details.

The materials to be used in the façades will be preferably red brick and terra cotta, but architects are not required to confine themselves to the use of these materials.

Designs should be submitted to the superintending Engineer, Central Circle, at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, not later than NOON of SATURDAY, the 15th September 1900. The drawings should bear a motto, to be adopted by the architect, who should when submitting them send his full name and address with his motto, in a SEPARATE SEALED COVER, to the CHIEF ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bengal, at Writers' Buildings. Failure to follow this procedure will vitiate a Competitor's chance of gaining a premium.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the Company at the rate of Rs. 100 per share will be paid to the registered holders of shares on surrender of the Share Certificates at the Office of the Company, No. 21, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant,

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT.
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETHNA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our clientele of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 2 bon. }	1,227½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	80	all	10 pr. ct.	1,187½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	nil	58
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	$1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	155
Anglo-Indian	1,345		0	Nil	18
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	8 per ct.	1,000
Barsi Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	20
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	90
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,850
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	410
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	615
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	90	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	540
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	Rs. 10	320
Coorla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	610
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	275
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit, Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hingunghat Mills	1,875	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	50	490
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	30	550
Imperial Cotton	2700	1,000	1,000	30	1,190xd
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	Nil	155
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
James Greaves,	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	25	390
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jewraj Balloo	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	125
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	370
Khandesh	8,480	1,000	1,000	20	25
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Krishna Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	350
Leopold	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.82	575
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	150
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	425	1,000	1,000	30	110
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Mahaluxmee	356	1,000	1,000	R s 100	2,825
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	—
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,640
Mazagon	200	100	115	dvdRs15	424
Morarji Goculdass	5,000	250	—	dvdRs. 5	50
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,410
Madura Mills	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1 0
Queen Mills	742	1,	1,000	Mil	500
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	55
Saraswati Mills	2600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	750
Sassoon	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	490
Soondercas	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1785
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern Maharatta	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Star of India	1,000	500	500	15	190
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	545
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	265
Union Mills Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Venishanker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Victoria Mills	990	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Western India	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	275
	1400	50	all	dvdR-	

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	165xd
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broulee Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	165
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
East India	509	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
French	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Khangaum	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Mahalaxmee	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	55
Mofussil Co	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Munmar M.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	380
New Berar	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Indian	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	490
Prince of Wales	00	125	125	dv Rs124	140
Sahapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	1 5
Sassoon	500	500	270	30	300xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sora b Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1725
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	325
Volkart	37	200	all	1	
	...	000	—	Rs 80	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	650
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	485

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-1
Carolus	—
American Dollars	60-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	—
Bar Silver	68-12 rd. 69 fd.
Good Last	4-62
Bar Gold, English (0.3 touch)	78-15-0
Bar Australian	76-5
Bar Bombay	2-5
Bar Paris	20

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced ... 94-3
Municipal per cent, Debenture Loans 115
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872 ... ...
City of Paris Loan
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond 98-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 9-16m., 9-1s. Low water, 2-8m., 3-23s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Lecture on Novels by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Wilson College, Chowpatty.
P. and O. s. s. Coromandel due to arrive from China, 10 a. m.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Gopal Mahadeo, aged seventeen years, an operative in the China Mill, was at work, on Friday last, when he was caught in the machinery and sustained a fracture of the skull. Gopal is now being treated at the J. J. Hospital.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—A coroner's inquiry was held, at Mazagon Road, on the body of Dhaji Owji, a Hindu boy, aged thirteen years. On Friday last, the deceased was bathing at a well on Mazagon Road and while drawing water, he lost his balance, and fell in and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BURGLARY AT NISHANPADA.—Cassim Poonja, a glass merchant who resides on the first floor of his own house, at Nishanpada Road, locked up his place on Friday night, and in company of his family went out for a drive. On his return about an hour after, he found the door of his room, and the lock lying on the ground. On entering the place he discovered his iron safe, which was in one corner of the room, open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,712, had been stolen therefrom. Two large cupboards were also found broken open and their contents scattered about the floor.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The following is the series of lectures arranged for the coming season:—Monday, 20th August, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, subject: Novels, and What We may learn from them; Monday, 27th August, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, subject: The late Mr. Justice Telang as a Student; Wednesday, 29th August, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M.A., B. Sc., subject: Chemistry and Industry; Saturday, 1st September,—the Hon. Mr. Justice C. H. Batty, subject: Philology as an Aid to the Study of Social Evolution; and Saturday, 8th September, Prof. T. D. C. Barry, F. R. S. E., subject: Rontgen's X Rays.

FATAL RESULT OF TREADING ON A PIECE OF GLASS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Changoonabai, a Hindu girl, aged about eleven years. The deceased was the daughter of a labourer and resided with her parents at Parel. About ten days ago in the morning the girl went to the standpipe to get some water, and when she returned she showed her father a bleeding wound on the sole of her left foot. She said she accidentally trod on a piece of glass, while returning from the standpipe, and sustained the wound. Some plaster was applied to the wound and the foot was bandaged. The wound did not heal and about three days ago symptoms of tetanus developed. The parents then removed the deceased to the J. J. Hospital, where her condition did not improve under treatment, and she died on Saturday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, following a wound accidentally received.

DEATH OF A MOFUSSIL MAGISTRATE.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Raghupat Rao Mohun Rao, Tehsildar and Second Class Magistrate of Pusad, in the Bassim District, Berars. While engaged in zealous performance of famine duty, he died of cholera, on the 27th July last, at the age of 43 years. After completing his educational course in Akola High School in 1871, he joined the Hyderabad Medical College, where he successfully passed his examination. He was then posted to Berar Sub-Medical Service, where he served for ten years. In 1881 he was offered an appointment in the police by Colonel Lane, the then Inspector-General of Police, by whom the deceased was subsequently appointed to the grade of Police Inspector. In 1893 Colonel Mackenzie took him as Clerk of Commissioner's Court, H. A. D., Amraotee, where he worked for a short time and was then promoted to the post of Tehsildar and worked at Muegrol, Peer, Murtizapur and Pusad.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL OPERATIVE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Gopal Mahadeo, a Hindu boy, aged about seventeen years. The deceased resided at Sewree and was employed as a labourer in the China Mill. On Friday morning Gopal was working at his machine in the carding department. He took up an oil-can in his left hand and with his right hand, he attempted to shift the belt of the machine in order to oil it. Suddenly his hand was caught in the belt and he was carried up about four feet and then thrown down violently on the floor. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital, he was found to have sustained a compound depressed fracture of the left frontal bone and a compound fracture of the right thigh. An operation was performed at once and his injuries were dressed. His temperature rose and he died the same evening. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to compound depressed fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

THEFT IN A STEAMER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Gulal Shahdadali, a serang, on board the steamer Kohinoor, with the theft of a watch and a gold chain, valued at Rs. 75, belonging to Mr. George Bird, second officer of the same steamer. The evidence showed that the complainant had the articles with him on the 14th July last, when the steamer left Calcutta for Bombay. But on the following day he missed them. A complaint was made to the chief officer, but the theft remained undetected until last Thursday, when the accused attempted to have the watch repaired. This roused the suspicions of the complainant's personal attendant and the accused was arrested. The accused was placed before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah in the first instance, but as the ship was leaving Bombay harbour on Saturday afternoon, the case was put up before Mr. Webb to record the evidence of the chief officer and other witnesses. The accused, in his defence, stated that he had bought the watch at Calcutta for Rs. 10, and the chain and a coin attached to it were found by him on the deck of the steamer. The case was referred back to Mr. Jinnah for final disposal.

MASTER FLOUR AND SPICE MILLS COMPANY.

THE fifth annual meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, Duncan Road, Mr. Budroodin Abdulla Koor, chairman of the board of directors presiding. The following was the directors report:—

The directors beg to lay before you the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December 1899. The directors regret to say that Mr. Goverdhandas Motiram one of the partners in the firm of the Co's secretaries, treasurers and agents and also an ex-officio director absconded from Bombay some time in January 1900, and that thereupon the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, with whom a cash credit account had been opened pressed for payment of the balance due to them at foot of that account and the directors have with great difficulties succeeded in raising a loan of Rs. 25,000 from one Mr. D. P. Powalla on the security of the goods outstandings, stock in trade, machinery, &c., of the Company and they have utilised this sum in paying off the claim of the said Bank. The said Mr. D. P. Powalla is now in possession of the mill premises, machinery stock, etc. The directors regret that the year under report has proved to be a very bad one for the Company and has resulted in a loss of Rs. 78,676-12-2. The directors believe that the whole of this loss has not been incurred in the year under report, they believe that in the balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1898, the items of Rs. 44,725, as representing the value of grain, stores, flours, and coals on hand and of Rs. 27,86-5-1 as representing debts due by sundry merchants, are incurred as also in the items of Rs. 3,411-9-7 as representing debts due to sundry parties, for coal, stores, wages, etc. The directors are afraid that when the further accounts are made up to date (which they have ordered to be made up) this loss will be further swollen instead of being diminished as the Company had during the greater portion of this period to work without sufficient funds. The directors beg to report that the mortgagee Mr. D. P. Powalla is now in possession of the mill, which has practically stopped working. The directors proposed that the Company should be taken into voluntary liquidation, as it has been working at a loss. Your machinery and stock are insured against loss by fire as Rs. 1,53,000. Messrs. Jamshedji Cursetji and Vithuldas Vadilal retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and in case the Company is not taken into liquidation, you have also to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

The report and balance-sheet were taken as read; the chairman explained the position of affairs, and proposed the adoption of the report. After some discussion, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh suggested the advisability of examining the accounts of the Company from the beginning; and moved an amendment to the effect that a Committee composed of Messrs. Vithaldas Goculdas, Gangadas Dwarkadas, Eduljee Cursetjee Isadon and Varajdas Bhaidas be appointed to examine the accounts of the Company from the beginning up to this day, and to report thereon. The amendment was carried and the meeting thereupon adjourned.

THE CAPTURE OF DACOITS BY MR. KENNEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A propos of the sentence passed upon some dacoits by the Sessions Judge of Thana lately I may be permitted to bring to the notice of the public, how watchful and indefatigable are Mr. Hartley Kennedy, the Commissioner of Police, and his worthy deputy Mr. H. G. Gell, as to save a lot of harm to our lives and property, and though we were residing at the time at Andheri, technically speaking out of the jurisdiction of these officers.

Suddenly on the night of the 15th April, at about 8-30 p.m., Mr. Mootham, the Chief Constable of Bandora, and Mr. Anderson, of the Bombay Police, with some armed policemen from Bombay and Thana called on me at Andheri. They explained their appearance so late by saying "that under instructions from Mr. H. Kennedy, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who was following them by the next train, they were deputed, as he expected a dacoity to take place in my park.

Policemen were scattered over different parts of the garden and laid in ambush behind the hedges and trees in the neighbourhood of my residence. About half-past eleven Mr. Kennedy, accompanied by Mr. Gell and Superintendent McDermott, repaired to the scene. Then he assigned different parts to the several policemen with necessary instructions, and asked us to retire as usual, that nobody might suspect anything. Lights were put out and we retired. The Commissioner, the Deputy and the other subordinates remained on the watch until 3 o'clock. They were disappointed but the disappointment was temporary. For as I subsequently learnt the dacoits had actually come from Bombay as far as Santa Cruz and were traced as far as Bandora, by Mr. Kennedy, but happened to be challenged on the way by some Thana policeman. This they considered a bad omen and gave up their exploit for the night.

Mr. Kennedy and his retinue returned to Bombay early in the morning. But his watchful eye would not allow the dacoits to fulfil their engagement to advantage. He communicated with the Thana Police to keep a watch and under instructions from Mr. Adams, the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, Mr. Mootham with some armed policemen kept a watch until the 20th of April; when Mr. Kennedy accompanied by all the other officers that were present on the 15th instant, came to my place, and was this time quite positive that the dacoits were coming. Mr. Adams having got the information was also present. Instructions were hurriedly given to the men, and Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Adams and Mr. Gell stood behind large trees near our residence. Likewise were Mr. McDermott and Mr. Anderson watchful in another direction. About midnight some noise of the knocking of sticks and pelting of stones on the roof, made the police officers suspect the advent of the dacoits, who all along were trying their best to find out whether the inmates (*i. e.*, I and my family) were fast asleep. They continued the mischief and between one and two in the morning some of them entered the compound over the gate, and ere they did further mischief the police officers pounced upon them, and they were at once taken into custody. I am, therefore, extremely thankful to Mr. Kennedy for delivering my family and myself from what would have been a most unpleasant affair as the dacoits were armed with lathis and cudgels. A healthy and wholesome effect of this enterprise of the police in the suburb of Andheri has been that since that date the too frequent thefts and robberies have been reduced to a minimum. The tact and abilities of an expert detective have been laudably displayed by Mr. Kennedy in making this clever capture at great sacrifice of personal convenience, passing sleepless nights, proving how devoted he is to his duty, and it is a matter of wonder, how in spite of his multifarious engagements he could find time to attend to every thing personally. I place this one instance before the public, as I happen to know; but there must have been many more like it, not brought to the knowledge of the public. In expressing my sense of gratitude and my sincere thanks to Mr. H. Kennedy, I equally thank all the other European officers who accompanied him on both the occasions. May Bombay and the Government be fortunate in securing many such zealous and devoted officers. —Yours, &c.,

BALKRISNA RAMCHANDRA NAIK,
DANDEKER.

MILITARY NEWS.

SANCTION has been given for the despatch to England of kits of all the N. C. Os. and men of regiments serving in South Africa reported to have been invalided to England and struck off the strength of their regiments, the cost to be debited to the Home Government.

The station hospital system in the Hyderabad Contingent, and the allocation of medical officers to stations instead of to regiments is to be tentatively adopted at once, and a report on the working will be submitted to the Government of India at the end of one year.

If no more native troops are ordered to China it is unlikely that Staff Corps Officers will be recalled from leave at home. There will, under ordinary circumstances, be a large number arriving in any case before October 15th, when the drill season begins, and we may expect some of 70 or 80 now in South Africa to be returning next month. Only under further extreme pressure, therefore, will officers be recalled to duty. With the Indian Medical Service the case is somewhat different, as it will only be with the greatest difficulty that a sufficient Staff will be found for the General Hospitals already ordered to be sent to China. It may be necessary under the circumstances to order the return of all Medical Officers whose health permits of their leaving Europe.

So much has been heard lately of the '303 rifle that it may be interesting to draw attention to what is known as the short Lee-Enfield, the most handy rifle that has yet been made in England. It is midway in length between the ordinary service arm and the carbine, and has the advantage of being 2lb. lighter than the former. It is sighted up to 2,000 yards, and side-sights for longer ranges could easily be fixed to it. The sword-bayonet is to be used with it, so that as a pike it would be equal in length to the service rifle with its short bayonet. It would be an ideal weapon in India for Gurkhas and Sappers, and in hill-warfare its handiness would be greatly appreciated. Now that the Native Army is being re-armed, it would be well to obtain a few thousand of these short rifles for experiment with Gurkha battalions. We are convinced that the results would be most satisfactory on the range and that the men would like them. The shooting would probably be better than that obtained with the longer weapon; for even as matters now stand the carbine, fired from a rest, gives a better "target" up to 1,000 yards than the service rifle.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, AUGUST 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col J Prentie, I M S, B
Mr W T Porter, B
Lieut G B Kidd, 23rd Bo I
Major (Lieut-Col) P G Huggins, *D S O*, 21st M I
Capt H V Bradly, 1-2 Goork

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col W H White, B, 3 mo furl
Capt B C Oldham I M S B 2 mo M C
Capt P E Ricketts, 18th B I 3 mo
Second Lieut C Kirkpatrick, 12th B I 4 mo
Mr T S Thomas, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr H W C Carnduff B Cov, furl to Oct 5 1900.
Mr H F P Hall, B, 6 mo extraordinaay leave.
Mr A L H Palmer, B 3 mo furl
Mr R W L Hawkins, B, furl to Nov 13 100
Capt W C S Prince, 1th M I 2 mo.
Capt H M Anderson, 21st M I 3 mo
Lieut G G I Carmichael, 2nd M I, 3 mo.
Second Lieut C J G Bird, 7th M I 1 week.
Mr W B Ayling, M Cov, furl to Oct 31, 1900
Major J S Ashby, Bo, 3mo M C
Major A C Yate, 29th Bo I 2 mo.
Lieut P H Dyke, 27th Bo I 2 mo.
Mr A Thomas, Bo, 6 mo M C.
Capt E de S Smart. 1st P I 2 mo
Lieut-Col E C C Sandys, I S C, 2 mo
Lieut-Col F W Snell, I S C, 10 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major E Walton, B
Capt H L Showers, B
Capt H B Melville, I M S, B
Capt F A Smith 2nd B I
Lieut A K Rawlins, 24th B I
Lieut A Skeen, 24th B I
Lieut E S Earle, 14th B I
Lieut T S Cox, 16th B Cav,
Mr W D Blyth B Cov.
Mr D Cameron, B Cov
Mr H W C Carnduff B Cov.
Mr T C Piggott, B Cov
Mr E C S George, *C I E* B Cov
Mr C Hitchcock, B
Mr R W L Hawkins
Mr J A Fraser, B
Mr R W Martin, B
Lieut G D Bruce, 1st M I
Lieut W C Nicholson, 3rd M I
Second Lieut C J G Bird, 7th M I
Mr J D Rees, *C I E* M Cov
Mr W B Ayling, M Cov
Mr S Russell, M Cov
Miss E Carr, M
Lieut C M O'Reilly, 25th Bo I
Lieut R H Chenevix-Trench, 23th Bo I
Second Lieut W M Macleod, 1st Bo Lancers
Mr J B Alcock, Bo Cov
Major C Wood, R A
Mr G M Baldwin D S O Guides
Major W E Kerrick, R A
Capt K O Burne, 1st Sikh Inf.
Capt E P Carter R A

ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE SHAH.

SAVED BY AN ATTENDANT.

A REUTER telegram from Paris of August 2, reported that a man had been arrested for brandishing a stick in front of the Shah when starting for the Palais des Souverains. A later telegram, however, showed that the incident was of a much more serious nature than the first report indicated, and that a deliberate attempt on the life of the Shah was made. It appears that the affair occurred just outside the Palais des Souverains, in the Champs Elysees, where the Shah is staying. A man, who wore the wide trousers, belt, and coat which characterise working carpenters in Paris, concealed himself between some vehicles standing near the entrance to the palace, and as the Shah entered his carriage, dashed forward, and knocking over a policeman who was preparing to accompany the Persian Sovereign's equipage, on a bicycle, jumped on to the step of the carriage. He pointed a five-chambered revolver at the Shah, but before he could fire General Parent, the French officer in attendance, according to one version, or the Grand Vizier, according to another, struck aside the weapon, and the man was immediately arrested. On being taken to the police-station he expressed regret that he had not succeeded in his design. He is believed to be a Frenchman, his accent indicating that he is from the south of France. The whole incident occupied only a few moments, and the Shah drove off to the river, where he embarked on a steamer for Sevres and Versailles. M. Delcasse and M. Leygues accompanied his Majesty.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

The would-be assassin is a man of 27 or 28, and his behaviour at the police station showed that he was wholly indifferent to his position. He ate heartily some bre

FLAMMARION!!!

WHO is there WHO does not know WHO he is?

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WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

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GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March 1900.

NOTICE.—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS,

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families.
	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8.	Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,

10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

DECORATE YOUR HOUSES!

COATS-OF-ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, FLORAL BADGES,
AND ALL SORTS OF
ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT DESIGNS

ENGRAVED AND EMBOSSED

ON PLAIN AND COLOURED
WINDOW GLASSES AND DOOR PANELS
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OF
Palaces, Bungalows, Boudoirs, Masonic Lodges, Churches, Houses, and Public Institutions
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 19.

MARKETS closed on account of Hindu holiday.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £93 15-16 unchanged
3 per cent Rentes ..... ,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan..... £100 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities... £82 7-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 1-16 ,,
Do in New York .. .. 61 1-8 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris 25·17 1-2 ,,
Do. in New York .....4·37 1-2 ,,
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent ,,
Do Short London Bills 3 7-8 per cent ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 per cent ,,
Amount paid into the Bank of England £150,000.
Copper Braziers £83.
Silver to Calcutta £30,000.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Surats 400 bales. Spot 5 19-32d. plus 2-32. Arrivals closed quiet. Egyptian Fair Brown 6 1-8.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March.
5·24	5·11	4·41	4·33
	—6	—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports.....	1,000 bales.	
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.	
to Continent	2,000 bales.	
Mid.-Uplands.....	10 1-8 unchanged.	
Futures, month of Setember .....8·34		
,, ,, of December ...8·24		
	Bales.	
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	3,000	
,, Exports to Great Britain	9,000	
,, ,, to France and Cont'nt....	7,000	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.....	90,000	
,, ,, at Interior ports	40,000	
Total week's Sales.....	20,000 bales	
,, Sold for Exportation.....	1,000 ,,	
,, Amount forwarded to Consumers	30,000 ,,	
,, Actual Exports.....	4,000 ,,	
,, Week's Imports	23,000 ,,	
,, Stocks	310,000 ,,	
Surats—Week's sales	400 ,,	
Amount forwarded to Consumers	200 ,,	
Stock.....	10,000 ,,	
Afloat American	40,000 ,,	
,, Indian	5,000 ,,	

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 18.

Bar Silver in London.....28 1-16 plus 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·17—1-2
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent, unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 3 3-4 per cent.—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 7-8 per cent. -1-8

LINSEED.—London quotes 46s. 6d., April-May, Amsterdam, business done steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet but steady, Total sales 2,000 bales. Surats 100 bales. Spot 5 20-32d. plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·25	5·12	4·42	4·34
plus 1	plus 1	plus1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	1,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 ,,
Futures, month of September... ..	8·71—7
,, of December	8·35—9
Total Visible Supply.....	920,000
,, of which East Indian.....	65,000
,, Stock in London	13,000
,, Quantity in sight	9,120,000

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th July, as compared with the statement of 17th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 24. Rs.	A.	P.	August 14. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,01,40,000	0	0	1,01,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,14,37,679	14	9	1,18,70,968	7	4
Other Deposits, &c.	6,94,80,738	8	9	6,37,37,590	5	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,51,864	3	10	4,07,997	11	10
Sundries	16,98,640	9	4	18,03,009	13	8
	11,61,68,922	4	8	10,96,12,566	5	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	87,98,037	0	0	77,93,023	8	0
Government Securities	74,90,781					
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,30,18,323	0	2	1,93,24,978	13	3
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	2,12,31,734	14	1	2,21,47,061	2	10
Bills discounted, &c.	1,17,53,015	6	8	1,16,63,848	13	8
Balances with other Banks.	13,18,386	5	8	18,09,868	13	10
Bullion	2,38,707	9	4	2,36,452	1	4
Dead Stock	13,29,861	6	5	16,01,376	3	0
Stamps	11,576	6	7	10,349	13	11
Sundries	10,91,378	15	10	9,28,587	9	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office *a*.	2,25,10,402	8	4	1,75,18,498	9	2
Do. at Branches *b* ..	1,62,89,091	11	7	2,09,80,925	13	5
Rs...	11,61,68,922	4	8	10,96,12,566	5	10

a Including Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value ..... Rs. 15,93,815
b Do. do. do. ..... ,, 3,80,415

Total..... Rs. 19,77,230

LIABILITIES		
Government Balance at Head Office.....	10,83,913	Inc.
Do. at Branches.....	2,43,802	Dec.
Other Deposits.....	32,92,479	Dec
Post Bills	5,72,881	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,84,038	Dec.
Loans	13,50,594	Dec.
Accounts of Credit.....	1,42,103	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	23,486	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	4,77,201	Dec.
Cash at Branches	5,63,310	Inc.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 11th August :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up.....	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 23,91,003-3-1 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 16,11,399-13-11 }	44,12,403	1	3
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches...	278,83,035	3	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	70,686	1	8
Sundries	2,46,510	8	10
Total.....	408,15,665	15	7
ASSETS.			
Government Securities.....	72,56,494	5	11
Other authorised Investments	6,53,666	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	43,12,110	1	8
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities.....	66,78,810	10	10
Bills discounted and purchased	4,63,738	14	11
Balances with other Banks	7,29,778	6	3
Bullion.....	2,84,414	9	
Dead Stock	9,64,545	4	
Stamps.....	10,911	5	2
Sundries	65,767	7	4
	253,71,801	13	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches a	154,43,364	2	7
Total...Rs.	408,15,665	15	7

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 11th August, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,45,411	2,27,938	6,919	3,80,328
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	...	...	...	3,51,635

Increase .....Rs. 28,613

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	4,80,000	7,000	5,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	292	4	362
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,124	1,03,03,383	1,13,931	1,34,87,438
Total for 24 weeks...	26,78,124	1,12,83,383	1,20,931	1,40,82,438
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,724	2,90,114	7,197	4,19,045
Per mile of Ry do.	73	175	4	252
Total to corresponding date do. ..	30,97,626	76,95,109	1,40,043	1,09,33,077

Increase for the week .....Rs. 1,75,855
Do. to date ..... ,, 31,49,361

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOWEN—August 18, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. C. G. Bowen, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

RUSSELL—CRASKE—July 25, at Woodchester, G H Russell, M D, to Maud Craske, daughter of the late S B Craske, deputy inspector general of hospitals, Madras Army.

VERNER—MABERLEY—July 30, at St Michael's, Chester Square, Hubert Wingfield, son of the late Sir E W Verner, Bart, of Corke Abbey, Bray, and Lady Verner, to Marion Henrietta, daughter of the late Major Gen Evan Maberley, C B, and Mrs Maberley, of Avonmouth House, Christchurch.

DEATHS.

BARTTELOT—July 23, in the action at Retief's Nek, South Africa, Sir W G Barttelot, Bart, captain Volunteer Company, Royal Sussex Regt, Stopham, Sussex, aged 45.

WRIGHT—July 25, at Kilmanagh, Platts Lane, Hampstead, Francis Nelson Wright, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 59.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDREW—August 15, at San Thome, Madras, the wife of A C Andrew, of a son.

RICHARDS—August 9, at "Endsleigh," Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Fields, the wife of Charles H Richards, of a son.

REYNOLDS—August 6, at Kasauli, the wife of Capt A R Reynolds, R E, of a son.

DEATHS.

PUNNETT—August 13, at Mangoe Range Bungalow, Pundalur, Nilgiris, Wynaad, Henry Punnett, Manager, Glenrock Co, aged 49.

STEVENS—August 14, at Bhagalpur, of enteric fever, Charles Richard Stevens, Capt, R E, eldest son of Sir Charles Stevens, K C S I.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1900.

THE unprecedented extent and severity of the famine lifted the debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons out of its usual groove of calm. The proposal of Mr. Souttar in favour of a grant of five millions sterling towards the relief of the stricken cultivators led to an interlude of animation somewhat foreign to the annual discussion of India's finances. The mover of the Amendment put the case as one in which the extraordinary emergency rendered a charitable grant necessary. Sir William Wedderburn urged that while the rest of the world, including Chinese mandarins and the Sultan of Turkey had not hesitated to come to the aid of the stricken Indian ryot, it was scarcely fitting that the British Parliament should hold aloof. This brought up the Chancellor of the Exchequer who appealed from sentiment and sympathy to "reason and sound sense," as indicated by the state of the treasury finances. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach showed to his own satisfaction that the British Treasury was well nigh bankrupt, while the Indian Government is wallowing in wealth. While India had a surplus at the end of the last financial year of £2,800,000, England, owing to the war, closed the year with a deficit of £14,000,000, and the estimated deficit for the present year was nearly £23,000,000. That did not complete the straits to which the country had been reduced, for within the last few days estimates had been submitted for another £13,000,000. In circumstances like these how was the grant of £5,000,000 for India to be provided? During last year and this £37,000,000 had been added to the debt of the country, while India was in the position, enviable apparently, of having a total debt of not more than £30,000,000. The difference in the resources and wealth of the two countries was ignored by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who appeared to be afraid that a charitable grant to meet the unprecedented needs of this afflicted land would demoralise the Government of India, whose duty he carefully pointed out was to make provision for famine. The plea of England's great indebtedness and India's flourishing finances was buttressed by the argument that no application for a dole had been received from the Viceroy.

Mr. J. M. Maclean with characteristic vigour assailed the Ministry for withholding a grant which was strongly supported by the feeling of the United Kingdom. No comparison could be made between the resources and wealth of England and the condition of India and its poor and heavily taxed peoples. If no appeal for help had come from the Indian Government it was plain that the Viceroy, who had scoured the world for charitable aid, had received a hint that he was not to apply to her Majesty's Government. The present famine has swept away between two and three millions of human beings, a number greater than the average of the ten previous famines which have visited this country during the last forty years. Therefore the Member for Cardiff denied that the administration of relief had been a wonderful success. The relief camps he described as pest houses, and while he concurred in admiration of the way in which a great deal of the work had been done by the Government of India he contended that there was room for the application of imperial funds and the services of imperial officers to aid the officials who have given their best energies and in many cases their lives in fighting against famine and disease. Her Majesty's Government had, however, said Mr. Maclean, sat still. The Secretary for India had waited for the monsoon to break and had then written the inevitable letter to the Lord Mayor. To quote Mr. Maclean's picturesque phraseology that epistle seems to be the panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to, though it must be admitted that it has the effect of turning on the fount of private charity. We are inclined to concur in the view forcibly expressed by the same speaker that the Maharaja Scindhia's generous gift of a hospital ship for the wounded of the China Expedition might very well have been declined by the wealthiest nation in the world, while India is going through the great ordeal that she is now enduring. While not in the least detracting from Scindhia's loyal and munificent generosity the British Government might have gracefully intimated that they would be better pleased if the money to be lavished on this hospital were devoted to succouring some of the distressed inhabitants of this unfortunate country.

Mr. Maclean stated abundant reasons why a free gift should have been made to India to assist her in this dire calamity; but that, he observed, would not be enough. Forty years ago Colonel Phayre Smith, a distinguished Indian public servant, recommended that the land assessments should be permanently settled over the whole country. In a policy of that kind, Mr. Maclean and others believe, lies the salvation of India from the worst effects of the recurring famines, which devastate the land. Mr. H. Roberts who joined in the debate considered that more attention should be paid to irrigation, pointing out that while £250,000,000 had been spent on railways by successive Indian Governments, the amount expended on irrigation works was only thirty millions sterling. The debate was wound up by Mr. Balfour who emphasised the point that it was not contended by those who favoured the grant, that India was financially unable to deal with the crisis, unparalleled in magnitude though it was. Neither the mover of the resolution nor any of those who followed him asserted that India wanted money but they held that it would be a generous and charitable thing to give it to her. Therefore said the philosophic Leader of the House any charitable donation made by Parliament would be made without India requiring it, or pretending that she required it and in advance of any necessity. India has to wait until she is at her last financial extremity, as was the case with the West Indies, before the British Parliament will come to her aid with a dole. The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer earlier in the Debate had effectively knocked on the head the proposal for the grant and on the division it was rejected in a small house by a majority of forty-seven.

WE repeatedly hear that the Boers have been surrounded and immediately after we are told that they have escaped and are now in full flight. Lord Kitchener's explanation of recent developments sounds, however, more accurate. Having advantage of a thorough knowledge of the country the enemy is able to make rapid night marches and to get away just in time to avoid capture, notwithstanding all the alertness of our men. Instead of roaming about the mountains in little disorganised bands, they divide merely to unite again, converging on a given spot with the result that we find De Wet suddenly in position with seven thousand men behind him. This, too, a couple of days after we were assured his force was broken up and that the Commandant himself must soon fall into our hands. Apart from any recent trifling change the position is briefly this:—There are now four districts in which the Boers are still carrying on a guerilla warfare. Their main army, greatly diminished in numbers, has retired from Middelburg, through Machadodorp, on the Lourenzo Marques railway and fallen back into the Lydenburg hills. They still hold the extreme eastern section of the railway, and the Selati branch line, and are thus able to receive supplies through Portuguese territory. Another force is in the difficult country between the Lourenzo Marques line and the Johannesburg-Natal railway. The latter railway is held by General Buller's three divisions as a second line of supply for Lord Roberts, though the Boers have made several attempts to cut it. West of the Pretoria-Johannesburg-Kroonstad line there are a number of commandos in the field. They are also active along the branch line from Johannesburg to Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp, and south of the Vaal a commando is near Vredefort and Reitzburg, east of Heilbron Road, where Broadwood is endeavouring to compel them to surrender. In the east of the Orange River Colony, near the Basuto border, our generals have received the surrender of the commandos that were lately in the field under Prinsloo, Olivier, and other commandants. Some small bands are holding out in the hills, and a commando with artillery under Olivier has broken through the British cordon in the direction of Harrismith and the Drakensberg passes. Some of the southern passes near the point where the frontiers of Basutoland and Natal join are still held by the Boers, and though there has as yet been no invasion of the Northern Transvaal, it is believed that the Boers have no force of any importance in the field there. Latest news is that Lord Kitchener has relieved the Elands River garrison; General Carrington is scattering the enemy in the west and De Wet has now to be reckoned with.

THE first match of the season between the Bombay Presidency and the Parsees was concluded on Saturday when the latter achieved a handsome victory by 135 runs. There is no doubt the better team won, although all the way through they had the luck of the game. They won the toss, which is an enormous advantage, and both days the Presidency had to field at a time when the heat of the day was at its highest point. Moreover Mody and Billimoria experienced the greatest luck on Friday, the former in being missed three times before he had made 25, and the latter off the third ball he received, and their final scores were 46 and 48 respectively. At the same time, there is nothing to say in extenuation of the complete failure of the Presidency team on both occasions. They batted on a bad wicket, but on Saturday morning the Parsees were able to make 121. In the afternoon the Presidency men were dismissed for a paltry total of 82. Let a comparison be made of the batting strength of the two teams. The Parsees could only rely on Billimoria, Mody and D. Kanga, and not using the words disparagingly, the others are more or less unknown or uncertain. On the Presidency side there are Captains Greig, Douglas and Wood, Messrs. Jardine and Bosworth-Smith, all of whom are really first-class batsmen, and certainly some of the remainder are superior batsmen to their opponents. The strength of the Parsees was the bowling, in which department of the game the Englishmen were weak. Bulsara and Mehta each found "spots" but the latter were there for the Presidency team if they had possessed men who could have utilised the advantage. The Parsees—particularly Mody, Billimoria and Kanga—batted with great patience, allowing all bumping balls to go by with impunity. On the other hand, many of the Presidency men repeatedly played at them, with the result that they were caught. It was a bowlers' and fielders' match, and with the exception of a series of unfortunate blunders at the wicket on the first day the work in the field was beautifully smart and clean throughout.

ACCOUNTS vary as to how the relieving columns entered Peking, as the versions of the same incident from any two men must vary. But whether they went in by the east or the west matters very little, or whether there was any opposition. The accounts agree in stating that the Legations were relieved and the Ministers and the members of their respective staffs found to be safe. The stories of the massacres and of the heads of white men and women being carried about the streets were utterly unfounded. Yet responsible correspondents have wired home these budgets of lies, without so much as modifying them by the addition "I give this for what it is worth for my informant is a man who is unknown to me." Should events prove that the present peaceful outlook is but the calm before a storm, there will be a necessity for a remorseless press censor at Peking, and power to order instant execution might well be added to the news-suppressing duty which he already fulfils. As to the entry into Peking one account says that Prince Ching received the Allies in a friendly manner, and others that a day's bombardment was necessary, four hundred lives being lost during the operation. We must await further news before coming to any conclusion as to the state of affairs at Peking. It is probable that diplomacy played its part at the last moment and that the resistance which could not have been very strenuous, seeing that the Chinese loss was estimated at only 300, was confined to the Boxers and irregulars. The field is now open for capable diplomacy, which may be able to avert the calamity of a war between half Europe and the Chinese Empire.

WE understand that the Viceroy's visit to Karachi and other coast ports will be in connection with his Excellency's coming autumn tour to Southern India, which will be made partly by sea.

THE Viceroy and Lady Curzon will attend the Annual Masonic Ball on the 13th September.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE, accompanied by the members of the suite returned to Poona on Saturday evening by a special train which started from the Victoria Terminus at 6-10 p.m. The departure was private. Mr. Wenden, Acting Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company; Mr. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager and Captain Edwards, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, were present at the station to see their Excellencies off. Lord and Lady Northcote were decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets by Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji and Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha. Mr. Henderson, Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police, accompanied the special.

MR. FERNANDEZ, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, proceeds on furlough next month.

MR. A. BRIDGES, District Judge, Simla, will shortly proceed to Bannu, as Deputy Commissioner.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BROOKES officiates as Colonel on the Staff, Sialkot, vice Colonel Vousden.

A PRESS note, says Mr. Hobson, has arrived at Nampaung, a frontier station, en route to Bhamo.

THE material for the Army Balloon Service in India is expected to arrive in about three months' time.

WE understand that the Government of India have received no confirmation of the reported military activity in Afghanistan.

MR. J. DONALDSON lectures on the "Navy and the Great Boiler Question" at the United Service Institute on the 23rd instant.

TEN thousand pounds of condensed milk will shortly be despatched from Home to Wei-hai-wei direct to replenish hospital reserves.

THERE were 13 fresh cases of plague and the same number of deaths from that cause reported in Calcutta on Wednesday. The mortality was 82.

IT is proposed to present the Indian Museum with a representative collection of old guns, shells, and arms from the various arsenals in India.

THERE were eleven fresh cases of plague reported in Calcutta on Thursday, and the same number of deaths from that cause. The total mortality was 64.

LIEUTENANT COSTELLO, 1st Sikhs, who was shot in the knee at Yaqtan, is returned as dangerously wounded, but was doing well on the 7th instant.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh to be Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in succession to Sir Francis Maclean.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Mr. James Walker expressing his approval of the site selected by the Committee for the European Hospital at Simla.

PAYMENT in India of monthly allowances to families of men of the Army Hospital Corps is discontinued, the men now being able to remit money direct from South Africa.

MR. HERBERT DRAPER'S sea picture, "The Ebb" now on exhibition at the Royal Academy, has been purchased by the Borough of Preston for their permanent collection of pictures.

MR. LIGHTFOOT, now in Simla, leaves Simla about the 23rd to take over charge of the East Bengal Railway. Mr. Harry Stuart who has been officiating, then proceeds on short leave.

WE regret to announce the death at Bhagalpur from enteric fever of Captain C. R. Stevens, R. E., eldest son of Sir Charles Stevens, late officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

COLONEL COLLINS has been granted an extension of 12 months' command of the 1st West Surrey. He is now officiating as Brigadier-General at Belgaum, but is shortly to be transferred to Peshawar.

CHOLERA has rapidly declined in Indian cantonments, only seven cases with one death being reported on the 15th instant. No fresh cases have occurred at Secunderabad since the 13th instant.

CONSEQUENT on regiments proceeding to China having taken the new rifles from those who had been armed, the only regiments now possessing the Lee-Metford are the 35th Sikhs and the Sappers and Miners.

A NOTICE in the N.-W. P. "Gazette" intimates that Local Government invite tenders for the construction of two tramway lines: one from Shahdera to Saharunpur, a length of 95 miles; and the other from Baraut to Meerut 30 miles.

MR. BARNES, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, has been granted about two months leave Home from October 4th. He will take up the duties of Foreign Secretary at Calcutta in December on the conclusion of the Viceroy's tour.

THE following additional Staff is sanctioned for the China force:—Commanding R. A., Brigadier-General Pipon; Brigade-Major R. A., Captain Coxhead; Commanding R. Engineers, Colonel Shone; Brigade-Major R. E. Major Day.

AN enquiry is being made into certain alleged defalcations on the Sivagiri Estate, Tinnevelly—which has, we believe, been managed by the Court of Wards since the death of the late Zamindar Chinatambi—in which some Rs. 4,000 are alleged to have been misappropriated.

MR. LESSON Under-Secretary to the Home Department, on completion of three years in the Government of India Secretariat, reverts to Bengal on September 1st. Mr. McIntosh, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, will be appointed temporarily to the vacancy.

THE Government of India has sanctioned—(1) the despatch to China of a second Native General Hospital and 500 beds; (2) preparation at Calcutta of equipment of a third Native General Hospital of 500 beds if necessary; and (3) the establishment of a fourth for the reception of sick and wounded from China.

UP to the week ending 4th August there had been 31,623 cases of cholera in the Province, with 16,470 deaths. Of these 3,192 cases with 1,590 deaths had occurred in the Native States. The disease was showing a slight tendency to increase, the total number of cases for the week having been 2,748 as against 2,474 in the previous week.

ORDERS have been received from Home that men who were detained in India on account of the war in South Africa, and who complete 13 and 22 years' service, are to be sent Home for discharge. They will probably be sent in batches by private steamer, as there is no intimation from Home yet of any vessels being taken up for trooping.

GENERAL FUKUSHIMA, who led the Japanese troops at the last battle at Tientsin, is one of the best officers in the Japanese Army. He is a great linguist, and has travelled throughout Europe. His most important work outside of war was his ride from Europe to China via Siberia. He did this on horseback, and wrote an interesting book about his travels.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA of Jeypore, who endowed the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust with fifteen lakhs, has decided to increase his handsome gift in the following manner. The present price of Government paper being between Rs. 94 and Rs. 95, His Highness has directed the purchase of promissory notes of the face value of sixteen lakhs. This will form the endowment of the fund.

THE famine returns for the week ending 11th inst show the following decrease:—Bombay and Sindh 108000; Berar, 100,200; Rajputana States, 72,000 Bombay Native States, 40,800; Central India, 27,000; Hyderabad, 20,700, the Punjab, 19,800. The Central Provinces still reports a rise. The number on works is less by 61,000, but there are 100,000 more on gratuitous relief. Under the latter heading there are now nearly 2,309,000, yet ubundant rain continues to fall.

THERE is still no news from the Home authorities regarding the military reliefs for the ensuing cold weather. Orders, however, have been received at Army Headquarters, Simla, directing that the men who were detained in India on account of the Boer war, and who have completed 13 and 22 years service, are to be sent home for discharge. They will probably have to be sent in batches by private steamers, as the War Office have not intimated that any vessels have been taken up for trooping.

A STATEMENT seems to have got into the papers about the end of June to the effect that Captain E. Barnes, of the Indian Political Department, had been wounded in South Africa. As Captain Barnes has been on leave in Europe this summer some of his friends may have remained under the impression that he had managed to get out on service. There has been some misidentification probably, for Captain Barnes of the Indian Political Department has not been to the Cape and is due back in India immediately.

THE conclusion that because no reports had been received from Secunderabad on the 14th and 15th instant, therefore cholera had ceased among the troops there was incorrect. Belated reports just received show eleven cases with two deaths occurred on those two days. The Lincolnshire Regiment had three cases and the 23rd Field Battery, and the Cheshire Regiment, two each, while the 4th Hussars had one case. Cholera also continues at Wana on the Waziristan Border, the 28th Punjab Infantry having three cases and one death on the 15th, and two deaths on the 16th.

A CERTAIN distinguished officer on the North-West Frontier having apparently read of the employment of dogs in the German Army, collected a bobbery pack which made night hideous with their barking. To him enters one morning the Brigadier-General who inquires as to the meaning of this new departure. "There have been thieves about, of late," was the reply, "and these dogs are very useful: no one can come near my tent now at night without their giving an alarm." The General was equal to the occasion: "Ah weel, mon, if you just get half a dozen parrots and teach them to cry not Halt! Who gees there? you will be completely equippit." And he went on his way chuckling over the discomfiture of his second in command.

MANY planters in Behar must number as their friend Captain A. S. V. Hume, late of the Behar Light Horse, and Commander of the Darbhanga Troop. To them particularly it will be gratifying to hear that he is now the Commissioner for the Rouxville, Bethulie and Smithfield districts of the Orange River Colony. He went out to South Africa as a Lieutenant in the Wiltshire Battalion Imperial Yeomanry. He has two brothers also at the seat of war, Major C. V. Hume, R. A., D. A. A. G., with Lord Roberts in Pretoria and Lieutenant W. V. Hume, of the 1st Battalion South Lancashire (Militia) with General Buller.

THE Labor paper of Friday writes:—The monsoon by way of making up for past shortcomings perhaps is behaving most handsomely by the Punjab this season. Yesterday for several hours, from 5 a.m. onwards, there was a steady downpour, and rain was still falling, though in no great volume, at mid-day. The local meteorological observations record 2·42 inches, but the totalf or the day will probably be found this morning to nearer 3 inches. This brings the rainfall for the year up to 12·89, or less than three below the normal. Of these twelve or thirteen inches ten or more have fallen since the middle of July. Great parts of the surrounding country are again under water, and that the rain is well distributed is shown by the fact that even Multan has received half an inch.

THE Lieutenant-Governor's review of the Report on the Sanitary Administration of Burma in 1899 concludes as follows:—Colonel Sinclair, I. M. S., C. S. I. held charge of the office of Sanitary Commissioner till October, when he was relieved by Colonel Little. Colonel Sinclair's services to the cause of sanitation in Burma have been fully acknowledged elsewhere. Colonel Little since his arrival has devoted himself with energy to his new duties. Sir Frederic Fryer's acknowledgments are due to him for his interesting Report. Now that a separate Inspector-General of Jails has been appointed, it will be possible for him to devote more time to sanitary work. The appointment of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner has also been san

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE RELIEF OF THE LEGATIONS.

THE ENTRY INTO PEKING.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

No details have yet been received regarding the entry of the Allies into Peking and the relief of the Legations.

It is reported, however, that the Dowager-Empress, Prince Tuan and the Boxers fled on the 7th inst. to Hsianfu.

The British troops will land at Shanghai to-day.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The details as to the date of arrival of the Allies at Peking vary.

The Japanese Admiral reports that the Allies attacked the eastward of Peking on the 15th and after an obstinate resistance entered the city in the evening and immediately surrounded the Legation.

The Japanese lost 100 men and the Chinese 300.

Other accounts state that Prince Ching received the Allies in a friendly manner and that all the hostile leaders fled. The Palace and the Treasuries were removed to Hsianfu.

The march of the Allies on Peking was favoured by the exceptional season, the rains being only of the slightest.

Only the British, Japanese, Russians, and Americans took part in the relief of Peking, the others remained behind owing to the absence of transport.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Allies entered Peking on the evening of the 14th after one day's bombardment.

The Japanese and Russians were north of the Tungchow Canal and the British and Americans south.

The Walls were obstinately held by the enemy.

The Japanese blew up the eastern gates of the Tartar City in the evening.

The British and Americans entered the Chinese City simultaneously by the Tungpien gate and all converged on the Legations where the Ministers and their staffs were found safe.

The "Standard" states that the Chinese lost 400 men at Peking.

DEFEAT OF CHINESE BY RUSSIANS.

AUG. 19.

The Russians have defeated the Chinese and captured Haicheng and four guns.

SUPERVISION OVER THE CHINESE FLEET.

The Powers have agreed to the joint supervision of the Chinese fleet in order to prevent any attack on transports.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND COUNT WALDERSEE.

The Emperor William in presenting a Field Marshal's baton to Count Waldersee, dwelt especially upon the Tsar's approval of the appointment and said he hoped the co-operation of the Allies would be pledged to the peace of Europe.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM LORD ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

Brigadier-General Cummins and Staff sail in the s. s. Wardha on the 29th August.

The Commander-in-Chief has received the following telegram from Lord Roberts :—

"Delighted to hear from London that the 1st Bengal Lancers greatly distinguished themselves by a successful charge near Peking, about the 10th instant, capturing all the Chinese standards. The army in South Africa heartily congratulate their Indian comrades."

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

The transport Rewa conveying a squadron of the 1st Bengal Lancers arrived at Hongkong on the 16th instant and left for Wei-Hai-Wai the following day. It lost fourteen horses and two mules on the voyage.

The following is the staff of the 4th Brigade of the China Expeditionary Force :—Commanding, Brigadier-General Cummins ; Orderly Officer, Captain Swan, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers) ; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Colomb, 42nd Gurkhas ; Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, Captain Williams, 26th Madras Infantry ; Captain Watson, 2nd Gurkhas, is Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for the Imperial Service Troops. Field Engineer, Captain Reynolds, R. E. ; Assistant Field-Engineer, Lieutenant A. Rolland, R. E., Brigade Signalling Officer, Captain Walker, 15th Madras Infantry ; Brigade Commissariat and Transport Officer, Captain F. W. Forteath ; Assistant, Lieutenant O. C. S. Watson, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment.

It seems to have escaped notice, remarks a home paper Tientsin was captured on July 14, that two days afterwards, July 16, the firing on the Legations ceased, and that two days later, July18, the Edict appeared expressing the imperial "solicitude" for the ambassadors. May we not venture to deduce from this sequence of events that the capture of Tientsin, and the total discomfiture of the Boxers, weakened the anti-foreign party at the capital, and made the Empress and others to feel that to save themselves they must save the ambassadors. The overthrow at Tientsin must have dispelled many Chinese illusions. These are speculations, of course, but we are entitled to hope that more reasonable counsels now prevail at Peking, and that the Yellow Peril will collapse more quickly than we at first dared to think possible.

The population of the Chinese Empire—which includes the 18 provinces of China proper and its dependencies—is usually given as 400,000,000. Very few people, however, stop to consider how this tremendous total is arrived at. Herr Kholer, in the "Deutsche Rundschau," carefully examines this question, and after criticising the various estimates, comes to the conclusion that foreign estimates are utterly untrustworthy, and the only estimate we can accept is the one based on the calculations of the Chinese officials. The Chinese Marine Customs Department in 1882 calculated the total population of the 18 provinces in round numbers at 380,000,000, which leaves about 20,000,000, for the rest of the Chinese Empire. The reliability of these Chinese figures may be gauged, however, from the statement of Mr. Colborne Baker, the well-know Chinese traveller, that the native census is "an authority which must seem utterly untrustworthy to anyone acquanted with the lower class of Chinese officials who would be employed on such work." As Herr Kholer condemns the foreign estimates, and as Mr. Baker thinks the Chinese estimates are utterly untrustworthy, we must accept the 400,000,000 with considerable reserve.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PRETORIA TRIAL.

RELIEF OF ELANDS RIVER.

DE WET AGAIN ESCAPES.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

A despatch from Lord Roberts says that General Hunter's engagement on the 15th was more serious than was supposed. He lost three Highlanders killed and forty wounded.

Lord Kitchener reported on the 15th that he was pressing on to the relief of Colonel Hore from the South-East.

Carrington's force was at Ottoshoop, eastward of which Errol's Yeomanry had engaged the enemy.

Commandant De Wet availing himself of his intimate knowledge of the country, thus enabling him to make night marches, has eluded Kitchener notwithstanding the strenuous pursuit the latter has kept up.

De Wet has released all the prisoners in his hands except the officers.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

Despatches from Pretoria state that General Carrington was engaged with the enemy all the 16th and 17th at Malmani.

It is believed the enemy is retreating on Zeerust.

In the trial at Pretoria, Lieutenant Cordua declared that he was inveigled into the plot by a British secret agent. He denied that he had communicated with General Botha and said he tried to do so but failed.

Lord Kitchener has relieved the Elands River garrison after making a forced march.

It is stated that De Wet's following is increasing and now numbers 7,000 men.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

Colonel Hore's losses at Elands River were 12 killed and 38 wounded, most of them slightly.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

The following casualties are reported :—

Wetpoort, 14th August—Second-Lieutenant L. H. Gibson, 1st Highland Light Infantry, killed; severely wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Kelham.

GOVERNMENT LOAN CONVERSIONS.

THE following Finance Notification has been issued :—Promissory Notes and Stock of 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1900-1901 may be transferred—(*a*) to 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 at any time ; (*b*) to 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 in all the months of the year, except January and July ; (*c*) to 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, in the months of May, June, November, and December; and (*d*) 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1879 at any time except from 31st December to 14th January and 30th June to 14th July.

2. Notes of certificates of the 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 will be issued, bearing interest from the same date from which interest due on notes or certificates of 1900-1901 is tendered for transfer.

3. As regards the new note or certificate of the 3½ per cent. Loans (1) it will be issued bearing interest from the commencement of the current half-year of the Loan to which it appertains. (2) Interest up to that date to be paid on old note or certificate.

4. The usual fee for renewal will be charged on each new notes or certificates issued.

5. The conditions of transfers to the 3-1-2 per cent Loans of 1842-43, 1st May, 1865, and 1879.—The above laid down rules will not be brought into force till the 31st December, 1900, and up to that date transfers to promissory notes or certificates of these Loans may be made at any time on the following conditions:—(*a*) Notes or certificates of the 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1879 will be issued bearing interest from 15th July, 1900. Those of the 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 will be issued bearing interest from 1st August, 1900 ; and those of the 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, from 1st November, 1900. (*b*) If notes or certificates of 31-2 per cent. Loan of 1900-1901 tendered for transfer bear interest from 30th June, 1900, the interest will be paid by Government from that date up to (1) 14th July, 1900, if new notes issued are of the Loan of 1879, (2) 31st July, 1900, if they are of the Loan of 1842-43, and (3) 31st October 1900, if the new notes issued are of the Loan of 1865. (*c*) If notes or certificates of the 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1900-1901 tendered for transfer bear interest from 31st December, 1900, the interest must be paid to Government for the period; (1) from 15th July to 30th December, 1900, if the new notes or certificates are of the Loan of 1879; (2) from 1st August to 30th December, 1900, if the new notes or certificates issued are of the Loan of 1842-43, and (3) from 1st November to 30th December, 1900, if they are of the Loan of 1863.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 17.

The P. and O. Company's Steamer Caledonia arrived here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Moravia, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the 18th instant at noon, and may be expected here on Monday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 7-8
Bar Silver	28 1-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 3RD AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain S. Barcham, with English mails of 3rd Aug., arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 yesterday morning. During the voyage she met with light to moderate monsoon W. S. W. Swell, no currents. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allison Mr W
Bird Mr W W
Braudon Mrs and infant
Brandon Lt O G
Chingo Mr Jas
Duke Mr F
Haller Miss C
Pennington Mr C
Radcliffe Maj W C A
Russell Miss M
Sandwith Maj J R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alexander Mr E
Bryant Mr J
Brewin Capt J
Crichton Mr E
Clarkson Mrs
Haarleicicher Mr
Lorimer Mr
Mauson Mr and Mrs
Marrocordato Mr
Perkins Dr J
Rich Lt E

FROM BRINDISI.

Barnes Capt E
Crofts Lt Col
Lillis Miss
Smith Maj K

FROM ADEN.—Bignell Lt B H.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

SIMLA, AUG. 15.

Lieutenant Wood, 1st West Yorkshires, becomes extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay.

Major Grant, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Musketry, Bombay, is granted two months' leave to Simla from the 18th.

Lieutenant Burton, 25th Bombay Rifles, becomes Quarter-Master, vice Provost appointed Adjutant.

Lieutenant Thomas, Marwara Battalion, becomes Adjutant, vice Baldock promoted Second-in-Command.

Lieutenant Wright, 30th Madras Infantry, becomes Double Company Officer, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Captain Brown, I. M. S., is transferred from the 2nd to the 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, vice Sharman on Field Service.

FROM SIMLA TO CALCUTTA.

THE RETURN OF GOVERNMENT.

The Viceroy directs that the offices of the Government of India are to close in Simla on Saturday, the 27th October, and re-open in Calcutta on Monday, the 29th idem.

NAGRI VS. URDU.

AGITATION AT LUCKNOW.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of Mahomedans from all parts of Upper India was held here to-day to protest against the resolution of the Local Government of April 18 last, sanctioning the optional use of Nagri character in the Judicial and Revenue Courts, Urdu having been hitherto the exclusive Court character. Nawab Moshin-ul-Multi presided and in a vigorous speech defined the Mahomedan attitude on the subject. Resolutions were passed declaring the conviction, that in passing these orders Sir A. Macdonell was actuated solely by a desire to promote, the convenience of a large section of the people though the meeting did not share his opinion that the orders would do so, declaring Urdu had in no way, in practice, proved so defective or inconvenient as to require chan ges to be made, that the free and unrestricted right to use Nagri would give rise to great confusion and numerous intricacies and will seriously injure Urdu language and literature, both of which it should be the endeavour of Government to conserve ; that the conclusions drawn in the resolution from the statistics of the characters used by enumerators in the last census, were contrary to the facts, deciding that a memorial on the lines of these resolutions praying for the repeal of the orders of April 18 be presented by a deputation to Sir Antony and that a permanent association be formed for the defence of Urdu.

CHOLERA IN CANTONMENTS.

CONTINUED ABATEMENT.

Cholera continues to abate in cantonments, the only regiments to-day reporting fresh cases being the 24th Bombay Infantry, 19th Bengal Lancers, and the Erinpura Irregular Force, which have about one case daily each.

THE LATE MR. J. W. SMITH.

FUNERAL GRAND LODGE.

THE Freemasons of Bombay paid a well-deserved tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. J. W. Smith, Past Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, at a special funeral Grand Lodge, held on Saturday evening, at the new Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Esplanade. Master Masons of both the Scotch and English Constitutions were present at the ceremony ; and Dr. J. Pollen, Grand Master Depute in charge of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry, very ably presided on the occasion. Among those present were Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and many old and influential Masons, who, in their respective spheres, are acknowledged to have rendered most valuable services to the Craft in past years. Letters of sympathy from outstation Lodges and of excuse for non-attendance from eminent Masons had been received, which Mr. A. W. Wise, acting Grand Secretary, placed before the Lodge. Intimation had been received from his Excellency Lord Northcote, expressing regret at his inability to be present at the ceremony. The signs of mourning in the shape of black crepe were observable everywhere throughout the hall. The solemn music, which accompanied the singing of the hymns, was creditably executed. In the course of the proceedings Mr. K. R. Cama, Past Grand Master Depute, who delivered the funeral oration, did ample justice to particulars of the life and work of the deceased Mason.

Mr. K. R. Cama, in the course of his remarks, referred to the best qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. Smith, who had made his way from the lowest ring of the Masonic ladder to the top and had filled for a number of years the chair of the Grand Lodge with credit to himself and honour to the Craft throughout India.

At the conclusion of the ceremonial, Dr. J. Pollen, addressing the Grand Lodge, said :—After the elaborate and carefully thought out oration they had just heard from Mr. Cama it was perhaps unnecessary for him to detain them longer. But he desired to emphasise some of Mr. Cama's observations. Mr. Cama had faithfully depicted the eminent services the late lamented Mr. M. W. P. G. M. James Smith had rendered to the Craft, and they were all assembled that evening to do honour to the memory of one of the most distinguished members of the Fraternity Bombay had ever known. Mr. Smith owed his high position in Masonry to merit alone ! There was not even the slightest hint of outside influence ! He was not one of the great ones of the earth !

"But—though no grants of Royal Donors
With noble titles graced his blood—
He shone in more substantial honours
And to be noble—he was good"

And it was to honour his memory as that of a good man and true brother that this convocation had been summoned and that the brethren had assembled in such numbers. Mr. Cama has justly dwelt on the tact, judgment, courtliness and patience which ever distinguished Mr. Smith in the discharge of his high and often difficult and delicate duties in Freemasonry. That wonderful patience must often have struck them all—Dr. Pollen had never seen even the slightest sign of impatience or the faintest show of temper on the part of Mr. Smith on any single occasion in the discharge of the duties of his high office. Dignity and urbanity always distinguished him They had all been looking forward to the pleasure of seeing Mr. Smith instal H. E. Lord Northcote in the chair of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. This was a ceremony Mr. Smith would have performed with impressive grace and dignity, and he himself was looking forward with gratification to the installation. But this was not to be. Mr. Smith has been called away to the Grand Lodge above and they could but lament their own loss ! With him it was well ! Dr. Pollen had been charged by H. E. Lord Northcote to express to Grand Lodge on this solemn occasion his deep sympathy with them in the loss which Masonry, and especially All Scottish Freemasonry in India, has sustained by the death of Mr. James Smith. His Excellency would have been with Grand Lodge that evening if it could have been so arranged. But it could not be. Dr. Pollen concluded by saying that he had in the discharge of his duties as Depute Grand Master anticipated the approval of Grand Lodge by directing that a letter of condolence and sympathy should be addressed to the widow of Mr. J. Smith in the name of Grand Lodge. He moved that this and the letter should be recorded in the columns of Grand Lodge and felt certain Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar would second this proposition, which they would carry in solemn silence. Dr. Pollen then thanked Mr. Tate and the Grand Lodge Officers of England for the sympathy evidenced by their presence on this solemn occasion. He also thanked all those who had so successfully co-operated in elaborating the details of the ceremony, and in rendering it in every way worthy of the best traditions of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar having seconded the proposition, it was carried in solemn silence. The Grand Lodge was then closed, the members leaving the Lodge in procession as they had entered it.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

PARSEES WIN BY 135 RUNS.

THE cricket match between the Presidency and Parsees terminated on Saturday when the latter won by 135 runs. The issue was hardly ever in doubt, and on Friday after each side had completed an innings the Parsees were left with a useful lead of 96 runs. In their second innings Billimoria, Mody and D. Kanga again came off, and to these three men, together with the bowlers Bulsara and Mehta, belong the chief honours of the victory. The side was dismissed just before 121. The Englishmen had 28 to get to win, and they started on their task at a-quarter-past-two. There was practically a repetition of the Friday's performance, the only men to do themselves justice being Sale and Jardine. The former played soundly for his 24—the highest score on the side ; he has got a good defence and although he seemed in no hurry to score his strokes very graceful and well-timed. Jardine played beautifully, keeping the ball well down, and it was a pity he could get nobody to stay. The most satisfactory feature of the match was the fielding, and good as the Parsees are in this branch, they were excelled by their opponents. Appended are the details :—

The match was resumed on Saturday in the presence of a very large crowd. Overnight when play ceased the Parsees held a useful lead of 96 runs, each side having completed an innings. Play started soon after eleven, the Parsees entering on their second innings with D. Kanga and Mody. Wood took the first over, off which ten runs were scored—a very good start. Greig was entrusted with the attack at the other end, and from his last ball Kanga obtained a leg boundary. It soon became evident that the Parsees were bent on playing a forcing game as 20 was signalled after a quarter-of-an-hour's play. The bowling lacked the sting which characterised the attack yesterday, but this was probably due to the heat, which was almost overpowering. Wood came in for severe punishment, Mody driving a full pitch to the boundary, and Kanga supplemented this with a nice leg hit for four. Jardine took the ball with the total at 37, and Greig crossed over, and apparently the Pavilion side suited him better. Kanga displayed marked partiality for Jardine, whom he twice got to the off boundary. His innings came to an end the next over, giving a catch at the wicket which Tomkins held at the second attempt. The score was 49, of which number Kanga had contributed 29. Homee Kanga did not stay long ; after skying a ball to leg he was well taken in the slips. The third wicket fell at the same total, Raja being stumped in attempting to drive Greig, and at his downfall the jubilation of the Parsees slowed down. Billimoria and Mody, both found Greig difficult to play, and the rate of scoring slackened. Sixty was telegraphed after fifty minutes' play and at this stage Browne was tried for Jardine. Off his second ball Mody might have been stumped, but Browne had the satisfaction of getting him leg before. Karaka was the new comer, and he promptly put a loose ball to the boundary, following this with two other good strokes off Greig. At 81 Karaka had to go, and with five men out the complexion of the game had undergone a complete change. Billimoria made a splendid off drive, and cleverly pulled a ball to leg, bringing up 90. Greig sent up a full pitch which Billimoria hit to square leg, where Douglas was standing close to the line. He had to run to secure the ball, which he took beautifully but tripped over a tent peg and came down—a bit of very bad luck for the Presidency. Belgaumwalla cut Browne to the boundary and the century was reached after an hour and a quarter's play. Wood superseded Browne at the Market end, and Raikes took the ball to give Greig a rest, but before he bowled the game was interrupted for five minutes to enable Billimoria to have a sort of shampoo. Off Raikes' first over Belgaumwalla played on, and Kharas only arrived at the wickets to witness the Patiala man's departure, Jardine bringing off a smart catch in the slips. The game stood at 106 for seven wickets and the subsequent play was remarkably dull. Raikes several times got past the batsmen's defence but the ball went over the bails. Pochkhanawalla, who has good style, cut Wood to the boundary, and in the same over got a lucky snick to leg. He was taken behind the wicket at 118, and three runs later Tomkins had no difficulty in stumping Bulsara. The end came in the same over, as Mehta skied a ball from Raikes to Bond.

The Parsee innings concluded at a quarter-past one, and in accordance with the rules a start must be made after an interval of ten minutes. As the adjournment for tiffin took place at 1-30 everybody expected that the Englishmen would not commence their uphill task until after tiffin. After the field had been cleared there remained two and-half minutes for play, and in this time Mehta bowled one over, the only remarkable feature in which was an appeal for leg before against Sale from a ball which pitched a foot outside the off stump. Cricket matches are never won in a hurry, and considering the Presidency men had been fielding in almost overpowering heat all the morning, in addition to which they did not ask their opponents to play out time the previous night in a very bad light, it would have been more sporting if they had not shown such misguided zeal. At 2-30 p. m. the game was resumed, the wicket being occupied by Tomkins and Sale. Pochkhana and Bulsara started the bowling, and off the latter Sale made a pretty leg hit for three. Pochkhana's over was only for the purpose of enabling Mehta to resume at his old end, and off his bowling Sale scored six in one over, sending up 10. Bulsara took the first wicket, Tomkins being caught and bowled. Greig followed, but after scoring five he was taken in the slips in exactly the same manner as he was out yesterday. The delight of the Parsees knew no bounds, it being evident that with his dismissal they entertained no thought of defeat. Douglas followed, and after Sale had made a pretty leg hit, the former opened his account with a snick through the slips. The same batsman caused the 20 to appear with an on drive, and off the next ball he made another fine drive. Douglas almost lost his wicket through trying to play a kicking ball. A square leg boundary from Douglas' bat sent the score to 30, but five runs later he was bowled by a ball which kept low. Wood, the new-comer, after scoring three, was almost caught by Mody at mid-off, but he was "yorked" by the next ball from Bulsara. Four wickets were down for 39 when Bosworth-Smith joined Sale, whose innings terminated at 45. He batted in very confident style, and it was a great loss to the Presidency when he was given out leg-before. Bosworth-Smith played in the same style as Billimoria, allowing a ball pitched off the wicket to break against his pads. He made a very fine drive off Mehta, and then Jardine made seven off Bulsara. The latter, however, had consolation in clean bowling Bosworth-Smith, who played across the ball. The telegraph showed six wickets down for 60, and all chance of saving the game was apparently gone. Jardine, however, continued to score, skeeping the ball well down. Bond did not improve matters, as he fell to Bulsara, who sent down a slow ball for a change and the batsman was evidently deceived by the pace. Browne opened his score with a late cut, but the next ball landed into Mehta's hands. Duncan opened his shoulders to Mehta, but he did not get hold of the ball which dropped dangerously near long-off. Off Mehta's next over Jardine made a couple of good drives, and Duncan put him to leg for three. The latter was, however, immediately afterwards given out leg before to a ball which seemed off the stumps on the leg side and which certainly would have gone over the stumps by a couple of feet. Raikes was the last man and his wicket fell to Mehta, Jardine carrying out his bat for a splendidly played 21. Full score and analysis :—

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr D D Kanga, c Greig, b Wood	15	c Tomkins, b Jardine	29
Mr D E Mody, b Greig	46	l-b-w, b Browne	27
Mr H Kanga, c Bond, b Greig	6	c Jardine, b Greig	3
Mr Karaka, c Smith, b Wood	0	c Bond, b Greig	4
Mr Billimoria, c Browne, b Greig	48	c Jardine, b Wood	31
Mr D Raja, c Tomkins, b Wood	5	st Tomkins, b Greig	0
Mr Belgaumwalla, c Jardine, b Wood	5	b Raikes	8
Mr K K Kharas, c and b Wood	4	not out	7
Mr Pochkhanawalla, c Smith, b Wood	11	c Tomkins, b Wood	7
Mr M Bulsara, c Wood, b Greig	3	st Tomkins, b Raikes	1
Mr A H Mehta, not out	0	c Bond, b Raikes	0
Extras	6	Extras	4
Total	117	Total	121

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt A P Douglas, c Kharas, b Bulsara	10	b Bulsara	8
Lieut E N Bosworth-Smith, c Billimoria, b Mehta	2	b Bulsara	7
Mr M R Jardine, b Mehta	0	not out	21
Capt J G Greig, c Raja, b Mehta	11	c Raja, b Mehta	5
Lieut M D Wood, b Bulsara	6	b Bulsara	3
Capt Bond, c Billimoria, b Bulsara	0	c Raja, b Bulsara	0
Mr E Sale, c Pochkhanawalla, b Bulsara	6	l-b-w, b Bulsara	24
Mr Duncan, b Bulsara	7	l-b-w, b Bulsara	7
Lieut H E Browne, c and b Mehta	7	c Mehta, b Bulsara	2
Capt Tomkins, c Billimoria, b Mehta	0	c and b Bulsara	2
Mr E B Raikes, not out	0	b Mehta	0
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	54	Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES—1st Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Raikes	6	1	15	0
Greig	29	11	56	4
Wood	21	5	51	6
Bond	5	0	10	0
Sale	5	1	8	0
Jardine	...	...	...	...
Browne	...	...	...	...

2nd Innings.

	O	M	R	W
	6-4	1	16	2
	11	2	33	3
	10	1	37	2
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
	5	0	25	1
	4	0	20	1

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

	O	M	R	W
A Mehta	17	6	28	5
M Bulsara	16	7	21	5
Pochkhanawalla	0	0	0	0

2nd Innings.

	O	M	R	W
	16	3	46	2
	15	3	31	8
	0	2	10	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 3

COURT.

DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, the second son of the Queen, better known in this country as the Duke of Edinburgh, died on July 30, at Rosenau, from paralysis of the heart. He had been suffering for some weeks from a cancerous disease which must ultimately have proved fatal.

HOME.

A Conference on the housing of the working classes was held in London on the 30th and 31st.

Ecclesiastical.—The Wesleyan Conference is being held at Burslem this week.

Law.—The Court has rejected Mr. M. Leighton's suit against Miss Simmons (now Mrs. Mendelsohn) for the return of presents given under a promise of marriage.

Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.—The collections and contributions this year amount to £49,000.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on July 26 the Shipowners' Liability Bill was passed, the Lord Chancellor's motion for its rejection being negatived by 51 to 22. On the 27th Lord Wemyss, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Lansdowne took part in a discussion on our alleged unpreparedness to resist invasion. On the 31st the House agreed to an address conveying to her Majesty an expression of indignation and deep concern at the assassination of the late King of Italy.—In the House of Commons on the 26th Lord G. Hamilton made the annual statement on Indian finance. A resolution declaring that a generous grant ought to be made by the House to assist the famine-stricken people of India was rejected by 112 to 65. On the 27th a supplementary military vote of £11,500 000 was explained by Mr. Wyndham and agreed to, an Irish amendment being negatived by 87 to 12 : and on the 30th the Government received authority to borrow £13,000,000. On the 31st, after the House had voted an address of sympathy and indignation in connexion with the murder of King Humbert, the Elementary Education Bill, the Companies Bill, and the Volunteers Bill, were finally passed. The Prohibition of Exportation of Arms Bill received its second reading and, on the following day, passed through Committee. The House also read the Supplementary War Loan Bill a second time on August 1st, after speeches by Sir W. Harcourt and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

EMPIRE.

Ashanti.—Lieutenant-Colonel Willcocks has been knighted and promoted to the brevet rank of colonel for his relief of Kumassi.—A flying column from Bekwai has destroyed a large rebel camp at Kokofu.

The War.—Lord Roberts reports that on July 23 General MacDonald fought a rear-guard action all day with the enemy nine miles from Naauwpoort, and effectually blocked Naauwpoort Nek to their waggon traffic. On the 28th General Hunter, advancing on Nuwdoort, drove the enemy from two strong positions. On the 29th General Prinsloo applied for an armistice. General Hunter replied that only unconditional surrender would be accepted, and General Prinsloo surrendered unconditionally at Fouriesburg, with 936 men, 1,432 horses, 955 rifles, and one Krupp nine-pounder ; while 1,2000 more prisoners surrendered to him on the 31st. Three commandants also surrendered to General Bruce Hamilton, who had collected 1,200 rifles, 650 ponies, and an Arm-strong gun. Commandant Olivier, with five guns and a number of burghers, has broken away in the direction of Harrismith, but General Hunter expects that his total number of prisoners will amount to 4,000. Lord Roberts reports an accident to a supply train near Frederickstad on Tuesday, by which 13 men were killed and 39 injured.—Reuter despatches from Standerton and Pretoria report that the Boers generally are disheartened and that there is a growing animosity among them against President Kruger and the officials.—When General Hunter occupied Fouriesburg on July 27 he found there Mrs. Steyn, the wife of the ex-President.—General French occupied Middelburg on the 24th.—General Buller reports that the railway has been opened to Heidelberg giving Lord Roberts through communication with Natal.—General Clery's division now guards the line from Standerton to Heidelberg.—Mr. Rose Innes, Treason Bill is being debated in the Cape House of Assembly.—The South African Hospitals Commission visited Netley Hospital on July 27 and examined about 70 patients. On the 30th evidence was given by Captain Cousens, C.I.V., Mr Murray Guthrie, M.P., Dr. Russell, senior surgeon to the Kimberly Hospital, Dr. Treves, and Dr Conan Doyle. On the 31st Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., was the first witness, and was followed by Sir W. MacCormac. The witnesses on August 1 included the surgeon-in chief to the Langman Private Hospital, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Colonel Mulcahy, of the Royal Army Clothing Department, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, principal medical officer of No. 9 General Hospital at Bloemfontein.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Captain Conwyn Mansel-Jones, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, for gallantry in Natal.

FOREIGN.

China.—Late on Monday night a cipher message was received at the Admiralty from Sir Claude Macdonald reporting that the members of the Legations in Peking were safe on July 21. The Legations had been shelled from June 20 till July 16, when an armistice was concluded. All women and children were in the British Legation. The cordon was strictly drawn on all sides, and the Chinese barricades were close to ours.—Further communications from the Legations in Peking, of about the same are generally in accord with this description of the situation. Our Tien-tsin correspondent is able to state that Dr. Morrison, our Peking correspondent, has been slightly wounded, but is now convalescent. Dr. Morrison himself has managed to send a long message, dated July 21. He states that there has been a cessation of hostilities since July 18, but, in apprehension of treachery, there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged area, and also the batteries on the top of the wall of the Imperial City. The main body of the Imperial soldiery has left Peking to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in, and the condition of the besieged Europeans is improving. Our correspondent says the Tsung-li-Yamen have forwarded to Sir Claude MacDonald a copy of a despatch from the Emperor to Queen Victoria attributing to bandits all the deeds of violence that have been committed, and requesting her Majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese Government from its difficulties ; but the day before this despatch was issued by the Grand Council an Imperial edict was published calling on the "Boxers" to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. On July 18 the victory of the foreign troops at Tientsin led to the issue of another decree which was a complete "volteface. In this the death of Baron von Ketteler was attributed to local bandits, though it is undoubted that the assassination was premeditated and was committed by an Imperial officer. The force besieging the Legations consists of Imperial troops under Yung Lu and Tung-fuh-siang. Our correspondent adds that the casualties were 56 killed, including five British, and 138 wounded. He closes by saying that all the Ministers and members of the Legations and their families are in good health and are contentedly awaiting relief.—Our Special Correspondent at Tientsin on July 23 reports that the allied forces at Tientsin now number over 15,000 men, and that 10,000 men could relieve the besieged in Peking.—The advance to Peking has probably now begun.—Li Ping Heng and Lu Chuan-lin, Governor of Kiang-su, violently anti-foreign officials, are advancing towards Peking with large forces of well-armed troops.—From various inland stations there are further reports of the murder of missionaries and native converts.

Italy.—King Humbert was assassinated on Sunday evening at Monza, near Milan. He had been attending a distribution of prizes in connexion with a gymnastic competition, and had just entered his carriage when a man in the crowd fired three shots at him with a revolver, inflicting wounds which almost immediately proved mortal. The assassin avows himself an Anarchist, and evidence accumulates indicating that the assassination was the outcome of a plot. The Prince of Naples, who succeeds to the Italian Throne as Victor Emmanuel III., was on board his yacht, on his way home from the Levant. He arrived at Monza on August 1.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

LONDON, AUG. 3.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

To the inexpressible relief of the public and to the confusion I hope of certain cheap sensational journals who have given us such highly spiced telegrams from Shanghai, we are at last in possession of direct news from the British Legations. Sir Claude MacDonald's despatch as well as the other telegrams received direct from Peking shows that, although the European colony have passed through a terrible ordeal the number who so far have perished is comparatively small, and that the survivors have by no means given up hope of emerging with safety from their pitiable predicament. I do not envy the feelings of those correspondents who cabled home the stories about the European ladies and children having been shot by their own male relatives and friends to spare them from unmentionable horrors. Particularly hard upon Sir Robert Hart was it that he should have been stated more than once to have committed suicide to save himself from slaughter. The worst of the troubles of the much-tried beleaguered band are, it may be hoped, now over, unless there be any truth in the warning that the arrival of the Relief Expedition at the gates of Peking will mean death to all the captives of the Imperial Government. By far the fullest details of what has happened are contained in the admirable telegram of Dr. Morrison, the able Peking correspondent of the "Times," which completely removes all doubts that may be lingering as to the complicity of the Chinese Government in the unwarrantable and barbarous attacks on the Legation. Why these attacks should not have been anticipated by those on the spot is a mystery, which the blue-book published a week ago, does not clear up. The missionaries knew, but in China, perhaps more than in any other part of the world, the missionaries have always been men apart, and their warnings were unheeded by the diplomatists. Next to the invincible optimism of all the Legations the most interesting feature of the official papers issued by our Foreign Office is the light they throw upon the attitude of certain Foreign Powers towards Lord Salisbury's proposals on the commencement of the outbreak. This portion of the blue-book is well summarised in the following extract I make from the leading article in last Monday's "Times" :—"Perceiving that Japan alone was in a position to act with the energy and promptitude required, Lord Salisbury opened up negotiations with the object of obtaining Japanese assistance. He found Japan not averse in principle from sending a considerable army, but, at the same time, desirous, and very naturally so, of assurances that she would obtain due recognition and countenance from other Powers. Lord Salisbury applied to Russia for her consent to the employment of Japanese troops, and received a reply which, though neither cordial nor encouraging,

homage of his contemporaries, should be the man whom the secret societies selected and the ruthless executioner struck at in obedience to their decree." Of the deed itself Lord Salisbury expressed his opinion that "it is nothing but the morbid thirst for notoriety, which is the plague and curse of our modern civilisation. I have never hesitated," he continued, "to express my own belief that, with respect to these crimes, modern society errs on the side of leniency." The Earl of Kimberley endorsed all that Lord Salisbury had said and laid stress on the fact of England's deep sympathy because of the "extremely cordial and friendly relations existing between the Italian and British Governments" Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons expressed similar sentiments, dwelling on the high qualities, both as sovereign and man, of the murdered King. The motion was seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, who spoke of the horror and indignation the crime had called forth and joined in the appreciation expressed by Mr. Balfour. The "Times" admirably voices the sentiments of all English men and women, when it says: "The personality of King Humbert was associated in the popular mind with the qualities of great personal courage, unfeigned affection for his people, and sympathetic alacrity to help them in all trouble." "It is remarkable that in each attempt at assassination the criminal was a working man, for if there was anything that was characteristic of King Humbert, it was his keen solicitude for the well-being of the working-classes and his desire to relieve their sufferings." "The National Inheritance, which the King received from his father, he hands over at least undiminished to his son. If he was unable to overcome the two deadly foes with whom his dynasty has to contend— irreconcilable clericalism on the one hand and revolutionary radicalism on the other—it may at any rate be hoped that his death will not prove to have been in vain, if the universal horror to which it must give rise, serves to moderate the rancour of party passion and open the eyes of the nation to the ultimate consequences of the criminal agitation, which it has too long tolerated." The widowed Queen has the utmost sympathy of the whole world, which, though good in itself, hardly reaches the fringe of her deep sorrow. She was devoted to her husband, she had nobly stood by his side in times of trouble, her exquisite tact had frequently helped him out of difficulties, and their marital relations are declared by those who know them best, to have been ideal. The King delighted to anticipate her particular wishes and one of his presents to her on each birthday was a row of most exquisite pearls; Queen Margherita, in consequence, possesses one of the finest collections of pearls in existence. The story goes that, some short time ago, the Queen remarked that she was getting too old to wear white any longer, (this was her usual attire in their summer holiday at Monza). To this the King replied: "We will hold a Council of State on the question." The result was the arrival, a few days later, of six of the most beautiful white dresses, which sartorial art could furnish, by special order of the King. The Queen is one of the cleverest women in Europe, scientists and men of letters find her well informed on all points and quite able to held her own in discussing any question. The King had simpler tastes, devoting himself to the most careful management of not only affairs of State but also of his household; the gardens were a great delight to him, and he was very fond of his horses. The Royal Stables in Rome, in Florence and in Naples are open to visitors, many of whom avail themselves of the privilege. The King had no ear for music, and the one threat playfully held over the Queen when their wishes clashed was: "If you do so, I shall sing!" Nothing further was required! They were both devoted to their only son, the present King and, on the occasion of his marriage some four years ago with the Princess Elena of Montenegro, took a very active and sympathetic part in all the rejoicings. The devotion of King Victor Emmanuel and the Queen to the Queen-mother will be her chief source of consolation. Very impressive I am sure, will be the funeral in Rome next week, when the late King's body is laid to rest in the Pantheon. Emerging from the somewhat narrow streets which lead to the Rotunda (as the Italians call it) the procession will meet with every outward sign of mournful sympathy, and entering the great building, into which the light penetrates only by means of an opening in the centre of the domed roof, the "Citizen King, the father of his people" will find his last resting-place by the side of Victor Emmanuel II. "the Galant uomo, the father of his country." The severe stateliness of this monument of ancient Rome and its position in the centre of the city seems to fit the character of the King, who abjured luxury and who might constantly be seen driving about the city without any ceremony, attended by a single aide, graciously returning the salution, which his keen eye never missed, of man, woman or child, foreigner or Italian. The cruel manner in which so noble a monarch was done to death, leaves a stain on the closing months of a century, which, perhaps, has been marked by as many incidents of a tragic, as of a beneficent character, as any half-dozen of the preceding centuries.

THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

By what was probably a designed, yet a noteworthy coincidence, the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha occurred at the Castle of Rosenau, a summer palace near Coburg, where his father, the late Prince Consort, was born eighty years ago. The news came with something of a surprise to the general public, though the Royal and Ducal families quite recently ascertained that his Highness was in a very dangerous condition—that indeed there was no hope of his recovery. Various "cures" had been tried, one at Helovan in Egypt, but after a recent one at Herkulesbad in Hungary, a consultation of eminent physicions was held, and it was decided that the Duke was suffering from cancer of the throat and tongue. He returned home to die, unconscious that the end was so near; the Duchess and the members of his family were with him, and every possible care was taken to render his last days as painless as circumstances would allow. He was unable to speak for some time before his death and, like the late German Emperor, communicated with his family by writing on strips of paper. Preparations had been made to perform the operation of tracheotomy, but this was rendered unnecessary, the Duke passing away quietly, painlessly and unconsciously. Great sympathy is felt for her Majesty the Queen, who, having so recently telegraphed her condolences to the bereaved Queen Margherita, is now called upon to bear the personal sorrow of the loss of her second son. One cannot read or speak of the sad event without being met by the exclamation, "the poor Queen! How much of personal and national sorrow she has to bear in her old age, and how brave she is with it all!" Her Majesty, in stating that she is greatly upborne in her sorrow by the sympathy of her people, is using no conventional phrase, nor is she referring to a conventional phase of feeling. Everywhere and from everybody sincere sympathy is felt with her. A like feeling, though less intense, goes out to the widowed Duchess and her daughters. In Germany the sudden death of the Duke has called forth many expressions of kindliness. The "Kreuz Zeitung," calling to mind the fear that the Duke would bring his English ways into his German governing, remarks: "It is only just to say that Duke Alfred gave the lie to the apprehensions which were at one time cherished, and that he became a German sovereign of sincere loyalty to the Empire." The late Duke was, by virtue of his profession, to which he was most devoted, a great traveller. He tasted, as thoroughly as any Prince of this century, delights which can only come from wide travel. There was scarcely a phase of sport, from elephant-shooting in Ceylon to pigeon-shooting in Malta, which he did not, at one time or another, take part in. Of such joys and satisfaction as can come to Princes he had his full share, and was not without a taste of the perils of his exalted position. The attempt at assassination at the hands of O'Farrell in Australia was no sham attempt, and the Prince, probably, was as near to being killed on that occasion, as has been any ruler of men, whose life has been jeopardised by knife, pistol, or bomb. He was not, perhaps, the most popular of the Queen's sons with the nation at large, but that may be because of his rather reserved nature and to his not being so well-known as some other members of the Royal family. He was a man of high intellectual powers and as a sailor he was in the opinion of experts one of the most skilful officers who ever hoisted his flag in the British Navy. His tastes and accomplishments as a musician are so well-known that even a meagre paragraph-sketch as this cannot leave them unmentioned. Not only as a violinist, but as a conductor, his Royal Highness proved himself to be a master in the art.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Marquis of Salisbury moved the vote of condolence to her Majesty and also to the widowed Duchess, on the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, remarking that its close call on our sympathy is in the fact that the bereavement affects the Sovereign who has been more beloved than any other who has sat on the throne of these realms. The Earl of Kimberley in seconding the resolution emphasised the Duke's ability as a naval commander. "He was," said the noble Earl, "a man who was not merely a conspicuous figure in the naval service because he was one of the Royal Family; but by universal testimony he was a man who, in any case, would have occupied a very high position in our Navy, having been, as I am assured by the very best judges, one of the most able and capable officers who served in that noble service. (Lord Salisbury: hear, hear.) But the late Duke of Edinburgh—as I hope I may naturally be allowed to call him—was not only when on service with the Fleet a most able and efficient officer, but he also devoted himself to the Navy in other capacities. My noble friend Lord Northbrook, who could not be here to-night, reminds me that during the time that he held the post of First Lord of the Admiralty the noble Duke then held the post of Admiral of the Naval Reserve, and in that capacity, my noble friend assures me, he rendered most admirable administrative services in settling some very difficult questions that arose at the Board of Admiralty and the Board of Trade, and subsequently he presided over a very important committee of great value upon the subject of the pensions for widows of seamen. I mention that only to show that the late Duke was unsparing of his time in the public service, and that whatever question he dealt with he dealt with it with the greatest ability and the greatest devotion to the service of which he was an ornament."

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour proposed and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seconded the votes of condolence to the Royal and Ducal families, both speaking of the able manner in which the late Duke had discharged the duties of his position, both as British Prince and reigning sovereign in Coburg. "Her Majesty," says the "Court Circular," "is much soothed and touched by the universal expressions of sympathy with her in her affliction." After mentioning that the real condition of the Duke only became known to the Queen on the 24th inst. less than a week before the end came the Royal announcement proceeds:—"The Queen, whose health has not suffered, is bearing up well under this fresh grievous loss, and is full of solicitude for her dear daughter-in-law and granddaughters, who have but a year and a half ago had to mourn the loss of an only son and brother." The Prince of Wales who was much attached to his brother Alfred has gone to Coburg to represent the Queen at the funeral and the ceremony is also being attended by the Duke of Connaught.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HOSPITALS ENQUIRY.

Notwithstanding the intense interest excited by the assassination of a king, the attempted murder of a Shah, the premature death from cancer of an English Prince, war successes in South Africa, Lord Roberts and Mrs. Botha dining together, and the Peking crisis, the Hospitals enquiry is being read by everyone. So far there have been no examinations in camera. And, if the evidence generally is to be of as interesting a character as that recorded this week, it may be hoped all the witnesses will be examined in public. Nearly eighty years ago, in the first Burmese War, the story, with which we are now too familiar was then familiar also. The late General Sir Arthur Cotton, in his memoirs shortly to be published, says that great hardships were suffered by all the force in Burma, owing to the feeding arrangements being so defective. "Not only," he states, "were the provisions scanty in quantity, but they were exceedingly bad in quality. The sick in hospital died by hundreds, owing to the want of suitable food." Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, in his recently published Reminiscences, tells a like story. In that instance, Sir Joseph stated that, if superior orders were carried out, cholera would destroy the regiment. Nevertheless the order was given and partly carried out. Cholera broke out in such measure that the Doctor exclaimed, "It is horrible!" The Commanding Officer asked for a withdrawal of orders; his request was refused. Then, the Doctor intervened, told the Officer he would hold him responsible for the lives of the rest of the men if he went on. The march was stopped, the men were saved, and the mutinous doctor and officer never heard more of their insubordination. The first witness here, who created some sensation was, Mr. Murray Guthrie, M. P. This gentlemen is one of the partners in Chalmers, Guthrie and Co., Bankers and Merchants of Idol Lane, a narrow alley off Eastcheap. The firm is an old-established one and occupies a commanding position in Mauritian business. It is wealthy and in this younger partner has a man of much force of character and ability. Less than a year has passed since he was elected unopposed for an East End constituency. Himself a Sybarite at home, Mr. Murray Guthrie was shocked at some of the luxurious appointments of the Yeomanry Hospital. "The thing was absolutely perfect, just like Guy's Hospital put down in the middle of the veldt." His main point was this. "There was no milk for the typhoid patients while the ordinary population had as much as they chose." Two days later another witness testified on the milk question and in reply to Lord Justice Romer, who asked whether there was a good supply of fresh milk, said:—"I had tons of it—so much so that I stopped the supply. Knowing the habits of the Kaffir boys as I did, and the liability of milk to contamination, I stopped fresh milk being given out. I preferred conden ed unsweetened milk. I think I did quite right, as none of the natives had the remotest idea of modern sanitary devices. In fact, I have never seen anything done more splendidly than this was done by the Government, and goodness knows what the bill will be when it comes in." If every most point is thus to be contradicted, the position of the Royal Commissioners is not to be envied. On the same day Dr. Conan Doyle, the eminent novelist, gave evidence. He saw some things that he thought might be improved, but nothing which shocked him, or was due to deliberate neglect. The devotion of the medical men was very great and mortality was very high among them.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., had nearly a whole day to himself and did not do well. His oratorical indiscretions as to "men dying like flies for want of adequate attention" and "thousands of men left unnursed," were greatly whitened down under examination. In the case where "thousands were left unnursed" there were only eight hundred in hospital. Then as to patients wandering about naked in the delirium of typhoid, he had not seen them himself—had only heard of this from an officer and, he added, "I am not sure that I am at liberty to give his name." This happened more than once. On being pressed by the President, he said: "In some cases I could name witnesses, but in most cases they asked me not to give their names lest their prospects should be injured." Then followed this colloquy:—

"The President: They would not be injured, because we should protect them.

"The Witness: How would you protect an officer who feared the loss of promotion?

"The President: By taking his evidence and having it printed in such a manner that he could not be identified.

"The Witness: By anybody?

"The President: By anybody."

Mr. Burdett-Coutts' evidence has scarcely improved his position with the public. Mr. Rudyard Kipling as a witness was a surprise. He has become "the hero of the back door," as some one describes him. Being in South Africa mainly as a philanthropist he had opportunities of knowing how, and when and where supplies fell short. His story of the nurses and the pyjamas is amusing and at the same time a little pathetic. He states that he went to the nurses and discovered that they were particularly in want of pyjamas. He promised to let them have a supply out of the "Absent-Minded Beggar Fund," and one nurse said to him: "We want pyjamas very badly; but don't put them into the stores, or we shall never get them out. Bring them to the back door." "So I went to the back door," added Mr. Kipling, smiling. Mr. Kipling said that he found upon inquiry that it was no good supplying anything through the stores. All that he supplied, he supplied through the back door. He found excessive slowness everywhere. In true Kiplingese, he concluded with this observation: "At the outset of the war there was no enthusiasm for nursing fever cases. The hospital authorities preferred wounded. Enterics and so on were too troublesome and took too long." Lieutenant Lee, of the Australian Horse, was very wroth with the military authorities for putting obstacles in the way of the Langman Hospital. He could not, he said, find words strong enough to express his indignation.

MR. REES AND MR. PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

THE PROPOSED FAMINE GRANT.

Mr. Rees, the Madras official member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, scores a good point in the "Times" of Wednesday by associating the Bombay non-official member of the Council with his own views of Indian independence in financial matters. Mr. Rees, referring to the debate in the House of Commons as to whether an Imperial grant should, or should not, be made to the Indian Treasury, considers that the decision of the House demonstrated its general soundness on matters relating to the administration of our Indian Empire. He declares that in its decision the House ranks itself with those who in the Viceroy's Council, are par excellence representative of India and who are opposed to a Parliamentary Grant. After showing how the non-official members of the Council possess a representative character, he remarks that those appointed are almost invariably distinguished by their support of the Indian National Congress . . . a strong anti-official organisation." During the Debate in the Viceroy's Council last March, although the non-official members spoke freely of the famine, they did not ask for an Imperial grant. Mr. Rees declares that the Hon'ble Pherozeshah Mehta expressly and warmly deprecated what he described as "a charitable dole," urging only financial justice to India. This, Mr. Rees infers, was the opinion of all the other non-official members. He considers that it would be universally allowed "that there is no one more able, more eloquent, more patriotic" than Mr. Pherozeshah, and bears eloquent testimony to the political instinct shown by this particular "popular representative," adding further that Bombay is "one of the most advanced of the great divisions of India." It is certainly surprising to find Mr. Pherozeshah and his non-official colleagues in opposition to the proposed grant, and it will be interesting to see what the Bombay non-official member has to say, when he sees this statement. He may possibly urge that the condition of things in July differs so far from that existing in March, that he could consistently advocate a grant now, without being in conflict with the opinion he expressed four months earlier. However you will probably hear from Mr. Pherozeshah himself what he thinks of this testimony to his political acumen from his Madras official colleague. As the cable will probably have informed you the "Times" very strongly condemns the Government for its attitude respecting the claim made in the Budget debate for an Imperial grant-in-aid of the famine. The leading journal quite properly makes allowance for Lord Hamilton and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the one hampered by the traditions of the India Office and the other by those of a near neighbour of that department, but can find no excuse for Mr. Balfour. The First Lord of the Treasury might, we are told, "have taken a wider and more sympathetic view, and that he failed to do so is a subject of regret to those who desire to draw closer the ties between India and the Imperial Government." If it be true as I understand that certain organs of the Congress are finding fault with Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, M. P., for not doing anything to help in obtaining the desired grant I must say that such criticism is not very fair. His public utterances show that he is entirely in favour of such a grant, and though some of his critics who, perhaps, cannot be expected to know much about the conditions of Party Government at Home may be unaware of the fact his speech in the House of Commons on July 26 was a very courageous one and entitles him to credit rather than censure.

THE POST OFFICE AND BOY MESSENGERS.

Mr. Linley Sambourne has almost surpassed himself this week. His cartoon has set every one chuckling, so admirably does it hit off a situation of special interest to Londoners. The District Messenger Company does as well by its home customers as it did for the American who engaged Jagger, one of its boys, to take a letter to Chicago. The company has become one of the necessities of our Metropolitan life. The Post Office are licencees of the Company, and just now, that institution is in deservedly bad odour. This has not prevented them giving the Messengers' Company notice that the license on its expiry, will not be renewed. Every one protests, and Mr. Sambourne depicts a big postman collaring a youthful "District," who is carrying a letter, and, with accompanying cuff, says:—

"The Dog in the Manger."

Postman: "Here, I say, what have you got there? A Letter! Hand it over to me. You're much too smart, you are."

Mr. Punch: "What a shame, why can't you let the boy alone and deliver your own letters punctually"?

The dilatoriness of the postal deliveries recently, perhaps not altogether the fault of the postmen themselves, is happily hit off in this cartoon.

A WITHDRAWAL OF ROYAL PATRONAGE.

So seldom does it happen that the Royal patronage, once accorded to an Institution, is withdrawn, that notwithstanding the many exciting incidents of the week, attention has been attracted to the withdrawal of the Queen and Prince of Wales from the patronage of the Royal Benevolent Fund. Twenty-five years ago, a Mrs. Ellis Williams instituted a Fund to help widows and unmarried daughters of the officers of her Majesty's army. Subscriptions flowed in readily and some good, undoubtedly, was done to ladies in reduced circumstances. Then in 1890, Lord Roberts, and six Dukes, and several general officers being patrons, a girls' school was established, in which daughters and grand-daughters of officers in the army were received at reduced rates. Among other sources from which the school received benefit was the Royal Military Tournament, the large sum of £1,500 being paid to Mrs. Williams in 1898.

THE MARRIAGE OF LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND MR. GEORGE CORNWALLIS WEST.

The marriage of the season, so far as public interest is concerned, took place last Saturday, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. A large and eager crowd outside were so desirous of catching a glimpse of the bride as she entered, that the guests, who arrived early, were hustled in a rather undignified, if good-humoured, manner. That they, as well as the lady of the hour, succeeded in reaching the interior of the church was due to the large force of police on duty outside. The scene inside the church was entirely beautiful and quiet. Tall palms and lilies, with scarlet gladioli lent a beauty and impressiveness to the occasion. Lady Randolph arrived exactly to time, and was given away by the Duke of Marlborough. She seemed somewhat nervous in making the responses, but the tall, slight, good-looking bridegroom spoke in a clear and loud voice. The American Ambassador was one of those who signed the register. All trace of nervousness seemed to have vanished when the bride came down the aisle on her husband's arm. She looked very handsome in her gown of pale blue, trimmed with rich lace. The Churchill family was largely represented but none of the bridegroom's relatives appear to have been present. A somewhat ostentatious announcement in the papers the preceding Thursday informed an interested world that Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West were leaving for Ruthin Castle on Friday. The Wedding Breakfast was given at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, but only friends and relatives were invited. As Society weddings go this was a quiet one. Among the numerous presents was one subscribed by sixty of Lady Randolph's friends under the auspices of the Duchess of Devonshire; it took the form of a magnificent diamond and pearl tiara, and among the subscribers were Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lady Chelsea, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. There was quite an air of the South African War about the proceedings. The bride had been out in the Maine, the bridegroom was invalided home, the Duke of Marlborough had been to the front. Mr. Winston Churchill could give further particulars than he has already done of his escape from the Boers, the brother of the hero of Mafeking was one of the officiating clergy, Lady Sarah Wilson had had experience of the siege, and it was Lady Georgina Curzon who had raised the fund, which did so much for the unfortunate people of Mafeking.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The unctuous discourse that the Kaiser delivered on board the Hohenzollern last Sunday is no doubt an evidence of that wonderful monarch's great versatility and orthodoxy, but I am afraid has not removed the unpleasant impression created by the bloodthirsty sentiments he enunciated, or is said to have enunciated in his much-discussed speech of the 27th July. Here is the version given by the Bremen and Bremerhaven journals:—"When you meet foe you will defeat him. No quarter will be given, no prisoners will be taken. Let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy. Just as Huns, thousand years ago, under leadership of Etzel gained reputation, in virtue of which they still live in historical tradition, so may name of Germany become known in such manner in China that no Chinaman will ever again even dare to look askance at German."

Lord Stanley of Alderley, who, I regret to say, is in poor health, is still hammering away at the necessity for changes in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In a letter to the "Morning Post" his lordship mentions the curious fact that Lord Hobhouse has had no salary since his appointment to a seat in the august tribunal. "What conclusions," says Lord Stanley, "are the Indians to draw when they compare the excessive salaries paid to officials from the Indian Exchequer with the meagre dole given by the English Exchequer towards the administration of justice to Indian suitors?" By the way there is a rumour in legal circles—perhaps I have already mentioned it—that Sir John Scott may probably be appointed a member of the Judicial Committee before long.

All the indications point to the General Election taking place in October, and it is impossible to regard several speeches in Parliament, particularly the notable attack made by Sir William Harcourt on the financial proposals of the Government as anything but electioneering pronouncements. Apart from politics Sir William Harcourt's speech of Friday was the most remarkable oratorical effort of the Session, and in the confusion now reigning in the Liberal Party many Liberals are regretting that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's predecessor in the leadership is not still at the helm. Lord Rosebery's speech of last Friday in the Debate on Home Defences is said to have injured him by his apparent glorification of "militarism."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Mr. Charles Nicholas Warton, a former member of the House of Commons, whose habit of snuff-taking and other peculiarities made him very prominent some years ago and a god-send to the caricaturists; Major-General Noel Hamlyn Harris, late R. A.; and Canon Furse, Archdeacon of Westminster.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	0	13
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	0	1	56
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pannawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	9	2	71
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill ...	0	2	23
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	2	5	83
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	0	23
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	0	23
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	2	39
Total ...	15	12	331
Same date last year ...	16	9	84
Cholera ...	135	120	

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade ...	3	0	13
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C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pannawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	2	71
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E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	2	5	83
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	23
G Mahim and Worlee ...	1	0	23
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	2	39
Total ...	15	12	331
Total plague deaths to date ...	78,983	64,831	
Same date last year ...	16	9	84
Cholera ...	135	120	

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 8th Aug., = 1,99,743.

Castes and Nationalities.	Week ending 8th Aug., 1900.	From 6th Sept., 1899, up to 8th Aug., 1900.	Since 1st Oct., 1897, up to 8th Aug., 1900.
Brahmins ...	0	1,349	2,578
Jains ...	0	1,059	1,322
High Caste Hindus ...	70	60,152	61,642
Low Caste Hindus ...	66	82,791	94,837
Mussalmans ...	2	11,699	21,169
Parsees ...	0	1,689	8,235
Jews ...	0	638	774
Europeans ...	0	235	366
Eurasians ...	0	229	289
Native Christians ...	1	1,241	3,179
Other Nationalities ...	3	1,475	1,720
Unclassified ...	0	1	651
Total ...	142	1,64,258	1,99,743

The "Herald's" correspondent at Panama states on July 2, that fighting was going on in the outskirts of the city. The Government forces were strongly resisting the revolutionists. The battle has been in progress all day. The Government hope that the arrival of reinforcements will give them the victory. All able-bodied citizens have been called to arms. It is estimated that 200 men have been killed and wounded.—Reuter.

Election or no election, Mr. Sydney Buxton is preparing a new issue of his extremely useful "Handbook to Political Questions." It is rather more than twenty years since the first edition appeared. There have been nine editions in the interval. To multitudes of electors the handbook has been of the greatest help. The new issue will be, generally speaking, a reproduction of the preceding, but with the addition of a pretty full and detailed section on public questions which have now come to the front, and which, after the approaching dissolution, will be debated on every platform in the Kingdom. It need hardly be added that the member for Popular is one of the most diligent and intelligent political students of the day. His services in raising the age for half-timers will not be forgotten.

The most serious disaster that has ever occurred in connection with the Scotland and Belfast steamship service occurred in Belfast Lough about a quarter past three o'clock on Saturday, July 21st, resulting in the loss of six lives and serious injury to upwards of fifty passengers, besids considerable damage to the two mail steamers. The Dromedary, owned by Messrs. G. J. Burns, left Belfast with nearly eight hundred passengres on board mostly trippers, who had been in the North of Ireland for the previous days. When between Carrickfergus and Whitehead, the ship ran into a heavy bank of fog. Simultaneously the Alligatar, owned by the same company, on her way from Ardrossan to Belfast, loomed up out of the darkness. There was a collision, followed by heartrending shrieks and indescribable confusion. Both steamers were proceeding at a good speed, and impact was terrible, the Dromedary being struck on the port side and ripped up for almost five yards from the bow. The Alligator, which was empty, was split from bow to bridge.

ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF ITALY.

ARREST OF THE CRIMINAL.

King Humbert was assassinated on Sunday evening the 29 ultimo at Monza, near Milan. He had been attending a distribution of prizes in connexion with a gymnastic competition, and had just entered his carriage when a man in the crowd fired three shots at him with a revolver, inflicting wounds which almost immediately proved mortal. The assasin, who was at once arrested, gave his name as Gaetano Bressi, of Prato, in Tuscany. He avows himself an Anarchist, and denies that he has any accomplices. It was with difficulty that he was rescued from the fury of the people. The late King was the eldest son of Victor Emmanuel, the first King of United Italy. He was born on March 14, 1844, and succeeded his father in January, 1878. The news of his death has excited general sorrow and indignation throughout Italy. Messages of condolence and sympathy have been addressed to the widowed Queen Margherita by Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, and other Sovereigns, Royal personages, and rulers. The Prince of Naples, who succeeds to the Italian Throne as Victor Emmanuel III., arrived on his yacht at Reggio di Calabria on Tuesday morning with his wife, now Queen Helene, reached Rome by special train on Wednesday morning, and arrived at Monza in the evening. A manifesto to the nation, dwelling on the magnitude of the crime perpetrated by the assassin of King Humbert, has been issued by the Italian Ministry.

His Majesty had accepted the invitation of the committee of the Provincial Athletic Club to be present at the distribution of prizes won at the meeting held yesterday. At 9-30 p. m. the King accordingly drove to the Palestra, or ground on which the sports were held, and was received by the authorities and a large crowd of the general public, by whom his Majesty was warmly cheered.

After presiding at the distribution of prizes, which lasted about an hour, the King left the Palestra, and was just starting in a closed carriage to return to the Royal Palace when four revolver shots were suddenly fired by a man standing among the crowd. The King was hit by three bullets, one of which struck his Majesty in the region of the heart. As soon as the by-standers became aware of what had happened, they made rush to seize the assassin, and it was only with great difficulty that the proper authorities rescued him from the hands of the mob and effected his arrest. Meanwhile, the Royal carriage was driven on to the Palace, on arrival at which the King was found to be still living but sinking so fast as practically to be beyond the reach of human aid.

The assassin, on being interrogated at the police office, stated that his name was Gaetano Bressi, and that he was born at Prato on November 11, 1869. He was a silk-weaver by occupation, and admitted being an Anarchist. He added that he came from America, where he had resided at Paterson, New Jersey. He denied that he had any accomplices, and said he committed the crime out of hatred for monarchical institutions. Bressi is believed to have arrived at Monza on July 27 from Milan, where he had been staying for a few days previously.

The expression of the late King's face as he lies on the bed of depth is very tranquil, and he appears to be gently smiling. The body was immediately blessed after death, and will be embalmed prior to being taken to Rome.

It has transpired that when the King was wounded he exclaimed, "It is nothing!" The carriage covered the distance between the Gymnastic Society's Clubhouse, outside which the crime was committed, and the Royal Villa at full speed, taking only three minutes for the whole journey. The King died as he was being carried into the Villa, as he was at once placed in bed and doctors arrived with the utmost speed, but they could only declare that life was already extinct.

When the Queen, who had been at once sent for, arrived at the Villa, she hoped that her husband was only wounded. The truth was broken to her by the doctors, and a heartrending scene ensued. On being told that there was no hope of saving the King's life, the Queen, bursting into tears, exclaimed:—

"It is the greatest crime of the century. Humbert was a good, faithful man. No one loved his people more than he did, and he bore no ill-will towards any one."

The Queen's mother has arrived, and her meeting with her daughter was most affecting.

It is stated that the Pope celebrated mass this morning for the soul of King Humbert. Mass was also said at the Royal Villa by the local clergy.

Paterson (new Jersey), July 30.

After a diligent search among the Italian colony, it was ascertained this afternoon that a broad-silk weaver named Angelo Bressi, aged about 32 years, worked at Hamil and Booth's silk mill up to May 7. He left for Italy about that time, and nothing has been heard of him since. During his stay here, which lasted about six months, he lived at the Hotel Bartholdi. His acquaintances say that he was quiet and inoffensive. It is said that he had a wife and a daughter, aged seven, who lived at Hoboken. Their present whereabouts cannot be ascertained.

New York, July 30.

The story of a plot to assassinate King Humbert was circulated here last week, when a man named Giuseppi Persina, of the Fortoan Dyehouse at Paterson, New Jersey was murdered by an Italian Anarchist named Carboni Speradio. The latter committed suicide, leaving a letter addressed, "Dear friends and fellow-country men", and saying that the writer belonged to a society of Anarchists and that at a drawing of lots at Milan on February 2 to kill King Humbert he drew the fatal number. As he was an American, however, the society gave him full liberty to choose any substitute he wished.

Signor Meletefia, a former Italian Deputy now living at Paterson, asserts that he was aware that a plot was afoot there to kill King Humbert, but he says he did not know Bressi.

Washington, Aug. 1.

The possible connexion of Bresci with the New Jersey Anarchists has induced the Government to order an investigation into the numbers and doings of the Anarchists in and around New York. The matter has not been officially brought to the attention of the Government by Italy, but the published facts have led to an inquiry being instituted. The steps taken have not been made public, but at the State Department it is learned that the Government are taking such measures as are deemed proper in the circumstances. This is regarded not only as an act of courtesy towards Italy, but as having a bearing on the possibility of similar outbreaks in the future from the same source.

Rome, July 30

The assassin Bresci is a native of Prato, in Tuscany, a town which in May, 1898, acquired a sorry distinction by exceptionally violent rioting. In view of the outrageous campaign carried on for the last year by the Radical and Socialist Press, especially in Lombardy, and of the recent conduct of the Milan municipality in refusing a week ago to salute King Humbert at the station the present crime is scarcely surprising.

July 31.

The latest accounts give the name of the assassin as Gaetano Bresci not Bressi, a cobbler's apprentice and afterwards a cloth weaver. He sailed for New York on January 22, 1897 returned to Italy on June 4 last, and went to stay with his brother near Prato, where he engaged in revolver practice. He left Prato on July 15 for Bologna and Milan. Bresci is an Anarchist. He is stated to have been chosen by lot to kill King Humbert at a recent meeting of Paris Anarchists.

Innumerable manifestations of intense national sorrow are reported from every part of Italy. The loyal Press voices the popular feeling in a thousand tones.

The Radicals and Republicans are chiefly occupied in laborious attempts to dissociate themselves from the assassination. Even the municipal council of Milan, which embittered the last days of the unfortunate Monarch by a wanton insult, finds courage to shed disingenuous tears at his death, magnifying his virtues in a magniloquent manifesto.

Here is a picture in South Africa of the manner in which the patients amuse themselves when "lying down" with wounds or fever. "I think I told you some time ago that my wife had kept some of the patients occupied by starting essay competitions. More lately she got one or two of them to try their hands at sketching, and some others at wool work. Both of these pursuits have "caught on" to such an extent that it takes up all of her spare time to keep hardy warriors supplied with needles, and wool, and canvas, and other necessaries, and it looks most quaint to see them sitting up in bed stitching away for all they are worth. Some of them rush through a pair of slippers in incredibly short space of time. Others, again, devote their entire attention to the various games that have been sent out from home. Cards from perhaps the most popular of these diversions, and when we move the patients on their reaching convalescence from the huts to the bell tents and subsequently into the trains for Capetown, they do not fail to provide themselves with means for whiling away the time, so that there is a perpetual demand for a fresh supply of these smaller articles of diversion to the serious wards.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the Duke of Edinburgh) died at Castle Rosenau, Coburg, at 10 o'clock on the night of July 30 from failure of the heart's action.

It is stated that the late Duke had long been suffering from cancer in the throat. His condition was already regarded as hopeless when he returned to Coburg from Herkulesbad on Friday, July 27. The death of his Royal Highness is said to have been almost painless.

The news, which became known in Berlin on July 31, has been received with great regret, and much sympathy is expressed for her Majesty the Queen and the other relatives of the late Duke. The "North-German Gazette" says:—

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who has so suddenly died in his 55th year, received the education of an English Prince, but zealously devoted himself to the duties of a German Sovereign after ascending the Throne of Coburg-Gotha. His death places not only the British royal family in mourning, but also the imperial family and other sovereign houses of Germany which are related to the line of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The loss which has been suffered by the Government and the people of the Duchy that has been deprived of its Sovereign is regarded with sincere sympathy in the other federated States of Germany.

By his sudden death, says a Reuter telegram from Coburg, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has been spared a painful and lingering end. In May last his Royal Highness, who was suffering from rheumatism, took a course of the waters at Herkulesbad with favourable results. Last month, however, unfavourable symptoms affecting the neck supervened, and gradually assumed a threatening character. On June 22 a consultation of eminent specialists was held in Vienna, and the existence was discovered of growths of a carcinomatous type at the root of the tongue. His Royal Highness, at the desire of the Duchess and the other members of the family, who were informed of the nature of the disease, took up his residence at the Castle of Rosenau. The Duke, who was himself not

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS AGAINST THE FREE STATERS.

SURRENDER OF PRINSLOO AND OVER 2,000 BOERS.

ROBERTS' ADVANCE EASTWARD STOPPED.

(Compiled from the home papers of July 23 to Aug. 3).

The chief news of the week from South Africa is the success of the operations by Generals Rundle and Hunter in the southern corner of the Orange River Colony. By brilliant manœuvring, the Free State Boers were effectually hemmed in in the hills near Fouriesburg, and on Monday General Prinsloo surrendered unconditionally. Over two thousand Boers have come in and two big guns, besides rifles, ammunition, horses, etc., have been secured. Commandant Olivier with five guns and some following broke through the British cordon, going east towards Harrismith. In the other corner of the Free State Christian De Wet still maintains his position.

After capturing Middelburg Lord Roberts arrested his eastward movement. Ian Hamilton's division returned to Pretoria, leaving French's troops at Middelburg. From the south General Buller is said to be advancing on Barberton. In the West of the Transvaal the Boers are again active, and General Baden-Powell is more or less closely invested at Rustenburg.

SURRENDER OF PRINSLOO AND 5,000 BOERS.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The War Office has issued the following telegrams received from Lord Roberts.—

Pretoria, July 29, 5.45 p.m.—Smith-Dorrien reports from Bank Station the release of two officers and 33 men taken prisoners by the Boers when they wrecked train near that place on 19th inst. The prisoners had been well treated, and are being sent to Krugersdorp. On the 26th Macdonald fought a rearguard action with the enemy from early morning until dark, nine miles outside Naauwpoort, in the Bethlehem Hills, resulting in his effectually blocking Naauwpoort Nek to the Boers' waggon traffic. Hunter reports that the enemy twice yesterday checked his advance by holding two strong positions on two necks, one of which was taken before dark by the Scots Guards, Royal Irish, Wiltshire and Leinster Regiments. We had only five or six casualties. The second nek was taken during the night by the Scots Guards without opposition, the enemy retiring closer to Naauwpoort. A few burghers who were taken prisoners stated that 1,200 burghers would surrender if guaranteed they would be treated as prisoners of war and not as rebels. To this I had assented. As the result of this successful operation, General Prinsloo, commanding the Boer forces, asked this morning under a flag of truce, for four days' armistice to enter into peace negotiations. Hunter very properly replied that the only terms he could accept were unconditional surrender, and until these were complied with hostilities could not cease. I exsressed my approval, and told him that on no account to enter into any negotiations. While I am writing, another telegram has come from Hunter informing me that Prinsloo has written a second letter expressing his willingness to hand himself over with his men, rifles, ammunition and other firearms, on condition that their horses, saddles, bridles, and other possession were guaranteed to them, and that the burghers would be free to return to their homes. I have replied that Prinsloo's surrender must be absolutely unconditional. The rifles, ammunition of every description, horses, and other possessions must be given up, and the burghers considered as prisoners of war. I added Prinsloo's overtures were not to be allowed in any way to interfere with Hunter's operations which must be continued until the enemy is defeated or has surrendered.

Pretoria, July 29 (7·40 p. m.).—Hunter reports that General Prinzloo has surrendered unconditionally. His delegate informs Hunter that the Boer force numbers 5,000.

Pretoria, July 31, 12·5 p. m.—Hunter reports that Generals Prinsloo, A. J. Williers, and Crowther surrendered to him personally yesterday, and also 986 men, with 1,432 horses, 955 rifles, and one Krupp 9-pounder. Some of the leaders in more distant parts of the hills are hesitating to come in on the plea that they are more or less independent of Prinsloo. I have directed Hunter to resume hostilities at once against them, and to listen to no excuses; and I have told him to warn Prinsloo that he will be held personally responsible that every gun with his force is given up.

Pretoria, August 1.—Hunter reports that 1,200 more prisoners surrendered to him yesterday with their commandant Rouse, and P. J. Fonternel. In addition Commandant Deploy, Pottieger and Jubert gave themselves up to Bruce Hamilton, who had collected 1,200 rifles, 650 ponies, and one Armstrong gun. Lieutenant Anderson, a Danish officer in the Staats Artillery, also surrendered. Ollivier with five guns and a certain number of burghers has broken away in the Harrismith direction, but Hunter expects that the total number of prisoners will amount to 4,000.

Capetown, August 1.—Two thousand more Boers have surrendered at Fouriesburg.—Reuter.

HOW THE BOERS WERE CORNERED.

SPLENDID BIG GUN PRACTICE.

Leribe, August 1.—The Boers retired up the Little Caledon Valley, the only two outlets from which were Naauwpoort Nek and Golden Gate. Bruce Hamilton with the 21st Brigade, was sent to guard Naauwpoort Nek. Hunter sent Hector Macdonald to occupy the Nek. He found it held by the enemy. Macdonald and Hamilton attacked and drove off about six hundred of the enemy towards Harrismith. The remainder retreated down the valley. Macdonald hurried to the Golden Gate to prevent the Boers from escaping thence. Meanwhile Hunter advanced up the Caledon. The Little Caledon Valley is very narrow, with precipitous hills. Brabant's Horse and Rimington's Guides found the country impassable. Thereupon Hunter sent the Royal Irish Rifles, the Leinsters and the Scots Guards to make a front attack. Our 4.7 gun lodged a lyddite shell directly on the Boer gun, putting it out of action. The range was 5,300 yards. On the 29th we followed the enemy up the valley. About seven o'clock in the morning a messenger with a white flag came in. Colonel le Gallais and Captain Balfour, despatched to the Boers, found the enemy dismayed by their situation. Finally the Boer delegate produced letter from General Prinsloo unconditionally surrendering all the forces in the valley.—Reuter.

Ficksburg, July 31.—Commandant Paul de Villiers and 1 208 other prisoners have arrived here en route to Ladybrand. Six hundred more are expected this afternoon.—Reuter.

TWO HUNDRED BRITISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

The correspondent of the "Daily News" telegraphing from Fouriesburg on Saturday, says:—Sir L. Rundle attacked the key to Commando Nek on Monday, while General Clements advanced on Slabbert's Nek, and Hunter attacked Retief's Nek simultaneously. Strong British forces at the same time held the other two necks to prevent the exit of the enemy. This combined move knocked all the Boer plans on the head. Generals Hunter, Paget, Rundle, and Clements met at Fouriesburg, the enemy clearing from there in the direction of Naauwpoort. The troops of all forces displayed splendid energy, sweeping through the dangerous mountain passes with a dashing intrepidity worthy of the best traditions of the Army. The Boers could make no 'stand in front of them, though their gunners made heroic efforts to keep back our victorious forward move. Their troops generally seemed paralysed by our well concerted and beautifully-accomplished advance.

Driscoll's Scouts were the first Britishers in Fouriesburg. They made a superb dash, and released about two hundred prisoners held by the Boers.

HOW DRISCOLL'S SCOUTS CAPTURED FOURIESBURG.

In a later despatch, dated Sunday, the same correspondent says:—The Boers are still falling back rapidly. That march of Rundle's Division from Willow Grange to Fouriesburg, and the taking of Fouriesburg, forms one of the brightest things done during the war. Sir L. Rundle sent Driscoll's in front of the main body. Lord Kensington, his aide-de-camp, with Lieutenant Rogers-Tempest, of the Scots Guards, accompanied them. They advanced with superb dash through Commando Nek, sweeping down like a miniature cyclone on Fouriesburg, General Rundle's orders being to spare neither man nor horse. Rundle's idea in sending his Scouts forward was to strike terror into the enemy. The Scouts pushed on Fouriesburg, whilst the enemy were in possession in force. They apparently thought the whole British Army was upon them, and gave up their positions in a panic. The officers of the Scouts, with Lord Kensington and Lieutenant Tempest, raced to see who would enter the town first. They pulled down the orange flag, and set free two hundred prisoners, Driscoll's men arming them with the enemy's rifles.

Then the Boers made an attack upon the town. The Scouts and released prisoners beat them off in gallant fashion, holding the place until General Rundle entered with the Yeomanry, he being the first British General to enter the town by some hours. Captain Driscoll presented the flag to General Rundle as a trophy taken by the Eighth Divison. When General Hunter arrived, General Rundle presented the flag to him. Next day, in presence of the Staff officers, Sir A. Hudter made a complimentary speech to Driscoll, the captain of Rundle's Scouts, and gave him the flag as a memento of the day and the gallantry of his action. Lieutenan Brabant came in for a lot of praise for his personal bravery, as did also Captain Davis of the Scouts.

DE WET'S POSITION.

Christian De Wet is still in position near the Vaal, to the west of Vredefort, and is (says the "Standard's" correspondent) apparently undecided as to what he shall do. General Broadwood is in constant touch with the troops to the south. De Wet's commando is mainly composed of Colonial rebels. General Broadwood has taken a few prisoners. Piet De Wet, who has been captured, appears to have escaped from his brother's camp. It is believed that Commandant De Wet intended to effect a junction with Delarey, but the defeat of the latter upset his plans.

MIDDELBURG OCCUPIED.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT ON THE VELDT.

The following despatches from Lord Roberts are published by the War Office:—

Pretoria, Friday, July 27 (1-55 p.m.).—French and Hutton continued their pursuit on July 25. The former crossed the Olliphant's River, and from the high ground on the east bank could see Middelburg and the enemy retiring in great disorder, the main road north of the railway being blocked for several miles with horsemen and waggons. The rear of the enemy was then about seven miles off. The mounted infantry were still west of the river, night was closing in, and the rain was coming down in torrents, so that it was then impossible to follow the enemy further. It was a terrible night; in addition to the heavy rain there was a strong east wind which made the bivouac most uncomfortable. One officer, I regret to say, died from exposure, and the mortality among the mules and oxen was great. The men made light of their hardships, and were in famous spirits when I saw them yesterday morning. Barton reports from Krugersdorp that he has reconnoitred the railway to Bank Station, where the train was wrecked on the 19th inst., and has been able to replenish the supplies of Methuen's column, which has reached the Krugersdorp Potchefstroom Railway and is now moving on Potchefstroom. Buller reports that the railway was opened to Heidelberg yesterday. This will give us through communication with Natal.

Pretoria, July 28 (2.50 p.m.).—French occupied Middelburg without opposition yesterday (Friday). Buller reports that the post at Vlaklaagte Station was attacked twice during the night of the 26th, and that the enemy were driven off without any damage being done. The railway from Pretoria East is now open to Wilgeriven, and six waggons of food have reached Middelburg. Three hundred oxen and a hundred and twenty mules died on the march from Pretoria. General Pole-Carew is garrisoning Middelburg. Botha has fled to the east of Middelburg, his commando (says the "Standard's" correspondent) dispersing over the bush veldt. Hundreds are reported to be passing north—bootless, with bleeding feet, starving, and in rags.

Middelburg, July 28.—The Boers have retreated to the east, but a large number are on the veldt. The railway and telegraph lines to Brugspruit are intact: The Boers had made every preparation to blow up Olliphants River Bridge, but were too hard pressed to carry out their plan. Botha is said to have expressed 'himself sick of the war, but that he could not surrender so long as De Wet continued his operations.—Reuter.

MR. KRUGER UNDECIDED WHERE TO FLEE

Lourenco Marques, Friday.—Two Boer merchants from Pretoria, at present staying at Machadodorp, have offered a reward of £150 to the first burgher who succeeds in rehoisting the Transvaal flag over the Government buildings at Pretoria.

Since Mr. Kruger has received the news of Lord Roberts's further advance, the President is in a difficulty as to where to flee for safety. At present he is undecided whether to make for Delagoa Bay or Lydenburg. Mr. Reitz, the State Secretary, who accompanies the President, favours the the former place, but Mr. Kruger is more inclined to take refuge at Lydenburg. The burghers intend to carry on a guerilla warfare, and a large command is moving into Swaziland with abundant supplies.—Central News.

BOERS SURROUNDING POTCHEFSTROOM.

News from the Transvaal (says the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Winburg) indicates that the Boers there are making desperate efforts. An attempt is being made to surround Potchefstroom by a thousand Boers, but it has been so far unsuccessful. Our troops have evacuated Klerksdorp. Some prisoners were taken by the enemy during the movement.

IAN HAMILTON RETURNS TO PRETORIA.

BADEN-POWELL HARD PRESSED.—METHUEN FIGHTING.

The War Office has received the following telegram from Lord Roberts:

Pretoria, July 30, 6-30 p. m.—Methuen reports from Frederickstad, on the 29th, that he was engaged with the enemy the greater part of the day during his march of 18 miles. Casualties few. He intended to move to Potchefstroom yesterday. Baden-Powell reports that one of his cyclists and the post cart were captured near Rustenburg, and that Second-Lieutenant R. B. Wilson, Yorkshire Hussars, and Lance-Corporal James McClure, Victorian Bushmen, died of their wounds on the 26th inst. Ian Hamilton's column, consisting of Mahon's and Hilcher's Mounted Infantry, M Battery Royal Horse Artillary, the Elswick Battery two 5-in. and two 4.7-in. guns, the King's Own Scttish Borderers, Berkshire, the Border, and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders marched through Pretoria to-day from the front, looking fit and workmanlike. Buller reports that in Hildyard's attack on Amersfort on the 25th inst. the following troops greatly distinguished themselves:— Mounted Infantry, under Gough and Steward, the 13th and 69th Batteries, the 1st King's Royal Rifles, and the Gordon Highlanders. The Volunteer company of the last-named corps he specially recommends.

KITCHENER TO RELIEVE BADEN-POWELL.

Mr. Charles Williams, writing in the "Morning Leader," states that Lord Kitchener has been despatched from Pretoria to Krugersdorp to organise a column to go to the relief of Baden-Powell at Rustenburg. Lord Roberts's anxiety (says Mr. Williams) is for his lines of communication, and more particularly for the immediate relief of B.-P., who has been trust into a district that was perfectly pacific a month after the relief of Mafeking. How it ever came to be neglected so that the enemy could regain possession of the Magaliesburg is a point that should be immediately inquired into. There are but few Boers in the district, and that Lord Roberts's Staff should have allowed B.-P. to be cut off is one of those feats of war which carries contempt as well as condemnation with it.

BOERS REJOINING THE COMMANDOES.

Zeerust, July 29.—The Boers who surrendered in the Rustenburg district have rejoined their commandoes. The enemy are reported to be in considerable strength at Steenbokfontein, and firing has been heared in that direction.—Reuter.

Zeerust, July 28.—A native scout reports that there is a Boer laager at Steenbokfontein, and that the enemy there number 400. Two hundered Boers with prisoners are reported to be surrounded by Bushmen.—Reuter.

BRISK FIGHTING NEAR HEIDELBERG.

BOERS REPULSED WITH LOSS.

Sugarbush, Sunday.—Yesterday a strong commando of Boers opened an attack upon our infantry protecting the bridge, about ten miles east of Heidelberg. The British force consisted of only 250 men, but they held their ground in face of largely superior forces with the greatest tenacity. The enemy pushed their attack for hours, their artillery and rifle fire being heavy throughout. They failed to penetrate our trenches, and fell back before the reinforcements sent up by General Clery arrived. Our loss was insignificant, only four being wounded. On the Boer side we know of 10 being killed and 12 wounded. At the request of the Boer commandant an ambulance and a doctor were sent into the Boer lines to attend to their wounded.—Central News.

THE CAPTURE OF A SUPPLY TRAIN.

The following despatch is in explanation of previous telegrams from Lord Roberts and from the general commanding the line of communication, reporting the capture of a supply train by De Wet:—

Pretoria, Saturday, July 28 (3.50 p.m.).—One train only was captured, namely, on the night of July 21, between Kroonstad and the Vaal. It contained supplies, principally oats, and an escort of two officers and 100 men of Royal Welsh Fusiliers. It was first reported that 100 Highlanders had been captured, then that 200 Fusiliers had been taken prisoners.

BOER SPIES IN PRETORIA.

An instructive incident is reported (says the Pretoria correspondent of the "Standard"). The attention of the authorities was called to a number of Kaffirs leaving the town. One who was stopped was apparently a woman, and carried a bundle on her head; but the supposed female was a man in woman's attire, and her bundle contained many letters from friends in Pretoria to Boers in the field.

The case of Mr. Wolmarans, in whose house at Pretoria a quantity of arms and a large amount of bar gold were discovered, is one of the most flagrant that have yet come to light. In spite of having taken the oath of neutrality he confessed that he was serving on a commando. The total amount of gold found was £12,000. The discovery was due to Captain Macdonald of the Army Service Corps.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

NEWS FROM THE PEKING LEGATIONS.

STARTING OF THE RELIEF FORCE.

THE DANGER IN THE SOUTH.

(From the mail papers from July 28 to August 3.)

News has come from Peking. During the week various messages have been received from Sir Claude Macdonald, Mr. Conger, and other diplomatists. The Legations were standing on July 21, or, according to one version, on July 25. What has happened since is not known, but presumably the Chinese Government which intervened to prevent the entire destruction of the Legations, has prevented a general massacre. The relief force for Peking is stated to have started on Wednesday. There appears to be a lack of complete unanimity among the allied troops, and it is not certain that all the Powers represented are sending troops forward. According to one account, the Japanese vanguard has been repulsed with heavy loss, whilst the Russians are said to have captured afort. There is no word from British sources of an actual advance. It is known, however that General Gaselee, who assumed command of the British forces on the 27th ult., was anxious for an immediate staff. Reports from various sources indicate that large bodies of Chinese troops are assembling at various points between Peking and Tientsin and carrying on works with the view of arresting the advance of the relief force. Between Peking and Yang-tun, however, the country is comparatively free of troops, and nothing, it is asserted, has been done to oppose the advance of the Allies. In the Southern provinces the situation is very serious. Admiral Seymour has left Shanghai to visit the Viceroy of Nanking, notwithstanding the efforts of that official to prevent the visit. More reports of the murder of missionaries continue to be received. It is asserted that fifty have been massacred in the province of Shan-si alone. The situation in Manchuria is very grave. The Chinese continue to attack various towns on the Amur, and despite various Russian successes the safety of the European troops is still very uncertain.

THE SIEGE OF THE LEGATIONS—GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

The "Times" has received a message from its correspondent at Peking, Dr. Morrison, dated Peking, July 21. The correspondent says:—

There has been a cessation of hostilities since July 18, but, for fear of treachery, there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged area and also the batteries on the top of the Imperial City wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition. The main bodies of the Imperial soldiers have left Peking in order to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in, and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well, the hospital arrangements being admirable. One hundred and fifty cases have passed through the hospital, none of them septic. The Tsung-li-Yamen have forwarded to the British Minister a copy of a despatch telegraphed by the Emperor to the Queen attributing all the deeds of violence which have been committed to bandits, and requesting Her Majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese Government from its difficulties. This despatch to the Queen was sent to the Tsung-li-Yamen by the Grand Council on July 3, yet the day before an Imperial Edict was issued calling upon the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. On July 18 another decree which was issued made a complete *volte-face*, due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tientsin. In this decree, for the first time, one month after the occurrence, allusion was made to the death of Baron von Ketteler, which was attributed to the action of local brigands, though it is undoubted that it was premeditated and that the assassination was committed by an Imperial officer, as the survivor Herr Cordes, can testify. The force besieging the Legations consists of Imperial soldiers under Yung Lu and Tung-fuh-siang, whose gallantry is applauded in Imperial decrees, though their gallantry consisted in bombarding for one month defenceless women and children cooped up in the Legation compounds, using shell, shrapnel, round shot, and expanding bullets. The Chinese undermined the French Legation, which is now in ruins, but the French Minister was not present, M. Pichon having fled for protection to the British Legation on the first day of the siege. The greatest peril we suffered during the siege was from fire, the Chinese, in their determination to destroy the British Legation, burning the adjoining Han-lin Academy, one of the most sacred buildings in China, and sacrificing the unique library which has been reduced to ashes. The Chinese throughout, with characteristic treachery, posted proclamations asserting us of protection and the same night made a general attack in the hope of surprising us unawares. All the Ministers and the members of the Legation and their families are in good health, and the general health of the community is excellent. We are contentedly awaiting relief.

FOUR LEGATIONS DESTROYED.

Washington, July 30. A telegram from Mr. Fowler, United States Consul at Chifu, dated July 29 (noon) says:—"A letter from the German Legation at Peking dated 21, has been received at Tientsin. The German loss is ten dead and twelve wounded. The Chinese ceased their attack on the 12th inst. Baron von Ketteler's body is said to be safe." The Austrian, Italian Dutch, and Spanish Legations are destroyed.

The French Legation is partially destroyed. "A letter from the Japanese Legation at Peking, dated July 22, arrived Tientsin on the 25th. It states that ten battalions of Chinese shelled the Legations consecutively from June 20, and stopped on July 17, but they may renew it. The enemy are decreasing. "The German, Russian, American, and British, and half the Japanese and French Legations are still being defended. The Japanese say they have food for six days, but little ammunition. The Emperor and Empress are reported to be in Peking. General Chaffee reached Taku on Saturday night."—Reuter.

CHINESE FORCES MASSING AT PEKING.

MISSIONARIES AND NATIVE CHRISTIANS MURDERED.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs:—Li-Pingheng who expressing his intention to assist the Dowager-Empress to expel all the foreigners proceeded north overland at the beginning of July with part of the troops enrolled last year by Kang Yi. His orders is now reported to have reached C-li, and Yun Shih-kai telegraphs that his arrival at Hsu-fu has been signalised by an attack on the Roman Catholic Mission there, with what result is not stated.

In a later message the same correspondent says:—From Japanese sources I learn that Li Ping-heng has since advanced rapidly towards Peking. Lu Chuan-lin, Governor of Kiang-su, accompanied by a considerable force of well-armed troops, is reported to have left Yangchan to follow Li Ping-heng's route. The arrival in the north of these violently anti-foreign officials must seriously affect the situation.

Tokio, July 28.—According to a telegram received to-day from Shanghai, it is reported that the foreign missionaries and native Christians near Pao-ting-fu were attacked by Boxers on the 8th inst. A foreign physician and about 2,000 native Christians were massacred, and all their houses destroyed.

It is further reported that the Chinese general, Li-ho-Keh, now marching on Peking, has ordered the soldiers under his command to kill all the Christains they find. Already one French Father and from 2,000 to 3,000 natives have been massacred. It is generally feared that the arrival of this Chinese general with his soldiers at Peking will add to the danger of the Legations if still standing, and will make the situation there even more critical than now.—Reuter.

THE CONGER DESPATCH A FORGEOY.

New York, July 28.—The "World" publishes the following telegram from Washington:—The Conger despatches is now known to be a forgery. The States Department has absolute proof that it was codified by Sheng and Yuan Shi Kai. Wutting Fang, the Chinese Minister, is incredulous.

THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

ACTIVITY OF THE CANTON VICEROY.

Hong Kong, July 30.—The Acting Viceroy of Canton has ordered the execution of 40 pirates. To-morrow he will pay on official visit to the foreign war-ships and the Consuls. He states that Li Hung Chang is not returning. The British authorities have taken careful observations of the Canton and Bogue defences.—Reuter.

SPREAD OF THE RISING.

Both Mr. Pelham Warren, the English Consul-General at Shanghai, and Admiral Seymour seem to have fully recognised that the Chinese military authorities on the Yang-tse are rapidly preparing for war. Inside the native city of Shanghai also the Taotai is preparing for hostilities. It is also believed that the foreign sympathies of the Governor Liu-hsu-tung are but skin deep. As long, however (says the "Standard's" correspondent), as the Viceroys of the Yang-tse provinces keep to the terms of their agreement, the Admiral can do little or nothing to counteract the designs of those who are making ready to join in the anti-foreign movement.

The situation, therefore, is very strained, and in many respects similar to that which prevailed at Tientsin before the outbreak, when the Viceroy there, Yut-la, promised the Consuls that he would suppress the Boxers and protect all foreigners in his province. The Governor was not intentionally dishonest, but was forced to yield to the pressure of orders from Peking. There is much doubt here as to whether it will be possible to maintain peace in the Yang-tse Valley. Mr. Warren has received news that the Vegetarian Sectaries, who were expelled from the Province of Fokien after the massacre of English missionaries at Whasong, in August, 1895 have captured the city of Chu-chou-fu, Soutern Chi-Kiang, where they killed the Chinese Prefect and six Yamen runners and nine missionaries of the China Inland Mission.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF 50 MISSIONARIES.

Shanghai, August 1.—It is reported that 50 missionaries have been massacred in Shan-si.—Reuter.

Hong Kong, Wednesday Night.—Trouble is spreading in the north of Kwang-tung. The Berlin Mission at Namon has been wrecked by the mob. The native city of Wuchow is no longer safe for foreigners. The Prefect, however, has notified the Consuls that he is expecting the arrival of a thousand Chinese troops to keep order and protect Europeans. The outlook has improved at Fatshan, where the exodus of women and children has ceased for the present. The transport Natiana, from India, has arrived here. The gunboat Rovin has gone to Wuchow. The Sandpiper has come down the West River to Canton.—Central News.

The following telegram has been received by the China Inland Mission from the Rev. F. W. Stevenson, dated Shanghai, July 31:—Tao-chao, Kiang-si, rioted; all destroyed; friends safe; Judds and Fords arrived here safely, all well. Information has been received Ho-tsun, Shan-si, workers murdered. We are not certain; probably Mrs. Cunnells, Miss K. Rasmussen, Miss S. A. King, Miss E. Burton. In the latter towns the mission has eight missionaries, two married couples, and four single ladies. The Church Missionary Society have this morning received a message from Foochow as follows:—"Unchanged, Lloyed." The Society explains that this means that the Foochow district is still quiet. Yesterday afternoon a telegram came through from Shanghai stating that the Mid-China diocese stations were quiet, and all staff were well.

FIGHTING AT NIU-CHWANG.

Shanghai, July 30.—News from a Japanese source states that 10,000 Chinese are attacking Niu-chwang, and that they are opposed by 4,000 Russians. A later telegram says that the Russians took the forts at Niu-chwang on the 26th inst.—Reuter.

Chifu, July 26.—A despatch from Tientsin of to-day's date states that Admiral Alexeieff returned to Port Arthur on Monday.—Reuter.

ON THE SIBERIAN FRONTIER.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The following despatch has been received from General Grodekoff, dated Khabarovsk, 25th inst.:—"A column of 200 men under General Sakharoff reached the post of Lauschi on the left bank of the Sungari River on the 22nd inst. On the steamer Gazimur opening fire, the Chinese replied with an irregular fusilade, and eventually fled northwards. The troops under General Alexeeff were landed three versts further north. Within the enemy's earthworks a number of rifles and a quantity of papers and documents were found. The walls of the fort at Lauschi were destroyed and the buildings burned. The inhabitants of the village of Ajuti above Lauschi, fled. The steamboat Odessa had been plundered. The Chinse have fled from Vanlichoton towards Sjansin. A sotnia of Ussuri Cossacks sent to disarm the village of Gedzan found it deserted. Aiguni is in flames, and the Chinese encampment there has been occupied by artillery and infantry."

A despatch from General Mazievski, dated the 24th inst., states that on the 23rd inst. the first reinforcements of troops from Zabaikalsk arrived at Biagovyeshshensk, and that other troops had been despatched with all haste to Sryetensk.

The Minister of Finance has received the following telegram from M. Sviagin, railway engineer, despatched from Sgrainfunnaya Station on the 25th inst.:—"The eastern detachment has had a skirmish with the Chinese near Echo, in which the Chinese lost 200 men. A powder magazine containing a quantity of artillery stores was blown up and caused a panic among the Chinese. Both the railway workmen and the inhabitants fled. All the officials are again at their posts, and railway communication between Grodekovo and Mureny is free. The Chinese workmen, numbering about 10,000 men, have fled. Railway communication with Kharin is interrupted."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

POPPY CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 2, Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in the reports of the Bengal Opium Department it appears that the area under poppy cultivation increased from 770,000 bighas in 1889-90 to 890,000 bighas in 1896-97; that the increased area obtained was doubtless largely attributable to the necessitous condition of the cultivators; and that in the report for 1897-98 it is stated that food grains are selling at so high a price that the cultivators are expecting to gain more by sowing wheat, &c., than by sowing poppy; and whether he will call the attention of the Indian Government to the undesirability of tempting cultivators by the offer of Government advances to sow poppy instead of more profitable food crops.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am aware that the area of poppy cultivation in Bengal has increased, nearly as stated in the hon. member's question, between the years 1890 and 1898. The area in 1898 appears to have been considerably below that of 1897. The cultivators are perfectly free to sow food or other crops as they may prefer, and if food crops are more profitable, as stated in the question, they will no doubt sow them. The present system is the result of long experience and much inquiry and consideration, in which full weight was given to the importance of controlling the traffic in opium and keeping it within bounds and I should be reluctant to interfere with the rules and regulations of a system which has worked well.

CHURCHES FOR PRESBYTERIAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Mr. James A. Campbell asked the Secretary of State for India whether he can yet say what action the Government of India have resolved to take on the subject on which representations have been made by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland as to insufficient provision in India of special churches for the use of garrison churches for services for Presbyterian soldiers at garrison stations.

Lord G. Hamilton: The intentions of the Government of India have been fully explained in the correspondence laid before Parliament—namely, to establish equality of treatment, so far as the provision and the use of churches is concerned, between the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. As regards increased accommodation, it is proposed to build Presbyterian churches at Rawul Pindi, Sialkote, and Cherat. Inquiries are being instituted on this point elsewhere.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

List of surgeons on probation of the Indian Medical Service who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations, with commands to which they have been appointed. The prizes are awarded for marks gained in the special subjects taught at the Army Medical School.

The final position of these gentlemen are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley, and the combined numbers are accordingly shown in the list which follows:—

JUNE 30, 1900.

(a) 1	Graham J D	6508 B
(b) 2	Sprawson C A	5875 B
(c) 3	Mackelvie A	5495 B
(d) 4	Lapsley W	5417 B
5	Cazaly W H	5370 Bo
6	Browne P A	5354 P
7	Coppinger W V	5336 B
8	Spitteler A	5127 Bo
9	Oxley J C S	5025 P
10	Macnee H R	5017 P
(e) 11	Deas L J M	4909 P
12	Houston W M	4875 Bo
13	Keys W D A	4645 Bo
14	Young G J G	4534 Bo
15	Good J	4501 M
16	Chalmers A	4479 M
17	Hamilton W G	4375 M
18	Godkin S R	4314 M

(a) Gained the de Chaumont Prize in Hygiene.
(b) Gained the Herbert Prize of 20l., first Montefiore Prize of 21l., and the Pathology Prize, presented by by Sir J Fayrer, Bart, K C S I.
(c) Gained the second Montefiore Prize.
(d) Gained the Parkes Memorial Prize, Martin Memorial Medal.
(e) Gained the Maclean Prize in Clinical and Ward Work.

M. Isvolsky, who succeeds Count Muravieff, is not a stranger to Paris, but knows Rome well. He was there for some time as representative of Russia, and transacted delicate matters connected with the Polish episcopacy. The Czar made his acquintance in Japan. He is known in Paris that he thought from the day of Count Muravieff's death of naming M. Isvolsky to succeed him, but hesitated because he is still a young diplomatist. However, as Russian foreign policy is now a good deal concentrated on the Far East, he thought him the best man to name. It was fortunate for him to have served in Japan during a time of crisis in Far Eastern affairs. Doubtless he will follow the example of Count Muravieff in coming to Paris to see how the land lies, and to exchange views with M. Delcasse. Russia's general foreign affairs will continue under the direction of the studious and hermit-like Count Lamsdorff. The "Temps" says that M. Isvolsky is a moderate Slavophile.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HOSPITALS INQUIRY.

DEPARTMENTAL EVIDENCE.

Before the Special Commission presided over by Lord Justice Romer on the 24th ult. a number of Departmental officials were called and described in detail the routine and practice followed in equipping an army to take the field.

General Sir Henry Brackenbury, Director-General of Ordnance, stated he was charged with supplying all arms and armaments necessary for the conduct of war, together with hospital equipment, including tents, beds, bedding, stretchers, and waggons, but not medical or surgical stores. He was not aware of any complaints having been received from South Africa as to either insufficiency or quality of the hospital equipment. He could not say that there had not been occasional delay in complying with requisitions wired from the front, but such delays were due to his Department being largely dependent upon different trades for the execution of contracts or orders, and consequently there was at times great difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies. In short, his Department was responsible not only fort providing all necessary equipment in the event of war, but for compliance with all requisitions from the Districtor-General of the Army Medical Departmen at home or the Commander-in-Chief in the field. Generally speaking all the hospital equipment detailed for South Africa was duly provided, and was dispatched with the troops. They also sent out a large reserve of hospital material, and complied with all requistions as rapidly as possible. In the book of regulations bearing on the subject, there was no particular percentage of beds to be sent out laid down. The strength of a brigade, division, or army corps was shown, and a certain number of hospitals was allotted to the particular number of troops. A field or base hospital had no beds or clothing, but a stationary hospital was provided with both.

INADEQUACY OF HOSPITAL RESERVES.

Replying to questions by the several Commissioners, the witness stated that in his opinion the reserve of hospital equipment previous to the outbreak of the war was totally inadequate. He had certainly found difficulty in supplying equipment so far as regarded delay, especially when the Department was suddenly called upon to send out large quantities. That was due to the various trades upon which they depended not being equal to the emergency. There was to his mind a great lesson to be learned at home as to the necessity of having in hand a very large reserve, so as to be able to meet all demands during the first six months of a campaign, so as to be independent of the trades. He did not think, however, that the slightest suffering had been caused to the troops by such delays as had occurred. The witness then gave particulars as to the hospital arrangements prevailing at home in peace time. The army was organized into certain units, and each had its stores and hospital equipment at the centre of mobilisation. In addition there was the question of reserves; and, as a matter of fact, just before the war broke out they had a reserve of only one base hospital of 520 beds and two stationary hospitals of 110 beds each. That was on Sept. 29, when the Government gave orders for preparations to be made to send out additional equipment. There were at that time sufficient stores for field hospitals for three army corps, but they had no reserve equipment for stationary hospitals or base hospitals except those already mentioned.

"NO REPLY YET RECEIVED."

As showing how his Department was tested he mentioned that about a month ago, a demand was received from the front for 5,000 beds and bedding, and while that order was being complied with a telegram arrived telling them not to send out any more general hospital equipment unless wired for. They had already sent 3,000 of the order, and he cabled asking if the later message cancelled the orginal order but no reply had yet been received. He was afraid that only those in South Africa could speak as to any deficiency of medical stores. Colonel J. Stevens, C.B., Principal Ordnance Officer, was then called, and replying to questions as to the reserve of hospital equipment when the war broke out, he stated that actually they had only one base hospital of 520 beds in store, although the original field force decided upon to go out required four general hospitals of 520 beds and four stationary hospitals. On several occasions he asked to be allowed to proceed with the equipment of the necessary base hospitals, but was refused permission—he supposed by Sir Henry Brackenbury and the Secretary of State.

Sir D. Richmond: But was not the necessary hospital equipment for the outgoing force in the General Orders at that time?

Witness: Well, it was talked about.

PREPARATIONS DELAYED UNTIL OCTOBER.

In reply to the President, the witness said that he did not receive orders to proceed with the preparations until October 4.

The President: How long does it take to complete those preparations?

Witness: I should say about four months for the whole. He added that directly the order was given he set men to work day and night filling beds with horse-hair that had to be purchased hurriedly, and in this way they were able to send the equipment by the transport on the date fixed. In reference to sending out base hospitals, there was one delay—from December 9 to January 6; but that was owing to their having sent out all the ambulance waggons they possessed, and they had to withdraw waggons from Ireland, in addition to which freight had to be arranged for, and that often led to a week's delay, owing to the vessels sailing on fixed dates.

In reply to Sir D. Richmond, the witness said that the Department supplied all the equipment for the army except such as was with each unit at its centre, and the base hospital for each as it was not a unit equipment.

The President: Your observations as to delay are, I suppose, directed to base hospitals?

The witness replied that that was not wholly so? They received during march a message to send out 300 beds and bedding, and while that order was being carried out the War Office wired to dispatch 2,000 beds to South Africa; and both requests were complied with as quickly as possible. Delay had arisen in a case in which 500 beds of a particular pattern were requested; and it was found necessary to import them, which in his opinion, was a mistake.

EVIDENCE OF SIR RALPH KNOX.

Sir Ralph Knox, Permanent Under-Secretary for War, followed, and made a long statement as to the mode of procedure laid down to be observed by the Army Medical Department in time of war. That department, he explained, had no executive authority, but according to what was required in the field, had to go to one of the four high military officers of the War Office—either the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, or the Director-General of Ordnance—and while, speaking generally, all its applications were granted, they were usually referred to the Army Board. The preparations of all the as responsible departments were based on the sumption that for a war of attack or of defence it was necessary to send out two Army Corps and a Cavalry Division,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed on Saturday for Kurrachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,215 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, cleared on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinoor, 1,935 tons, Captain W S Corran, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 16th August, with a general cargo. Mr Rean, Mr Pestonjee Nowrojee and 137 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Gruet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy			Wet Basin		Torpedo Catcher
Investigator		Heming	Dry Dock		R I M S
Nanoury		Mills	Do.		R I M S
H Bolckow	629	Baker			B & P S N Co
Ileatace	372	Maloney			V Ebram & Co
Clan Monroe	3721	McPherson			F M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Orbis	3135	McDiarmid			M M & Co
Chilka	1477	Tipper			M M & Co
Venus	2312	Marshall			M M & Co
Plympton	1849	Moon			
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
A	City of Dublin	2155	Rae	Karrachee		F Forbes & Co
B	Valetta	2918	Tillard	Marseilles	25 8	P & O S N Co
E	Dido	3127	Pickering	Rangoon	19 8	M M & Co
F	Mikado	2393	Ward	Hull	22 8	F M & Co
H & J	Grosvenor	516	Brebner	Mauritius	20 8	H S Sidick
K	Crescent	904	Galley	Calcutta		H C Joosub
L	Mahanadi	547	Badroo	Repairing		Shepd & Co
L	Bahadurl	829	Ahmed			Do
M	Zalda	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
O	Ashrut	2202	Williams	Calcutta	20 8	H C Joosub
P	Magdala	3340	Greet			Turret Ship
Q	Baron Fairlie	2321	Wisnon	Calcutta		W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati	524	Fakeera	Bhownagar		Shepd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeer			do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
1	Hoseinee	993	Hughes	E Africa	20 8	B & P S N Co
2	Hochheimer	1810	Saustedt	Karachi	22 8	Glade & Co
3	City of Lucknow	2137	Morrison	London	25 8	F F & Co
5	Stanley Hall	2960	Browne	Karachi	20 8	K N & Co
9	C of Edinburgh	1050	Slater	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
11	El Guiser	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
16	London Bridge	1935	Chiners	London	30 8	K N & Co

30 Tons Crane.

Henry Bolckow	639	N F	N F		B & P S N Co

MERE WEATHER DRY DOCK.

Clan Forbs	1543	Cdy	Calcutta	18 8	F Muir & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Aug 16.
	Patna s	Hannah	Calcutta, July 29.
	Birchfield s	Hamblin	Cardiff, July 19.
	Java s	Steven	Busrah, Aug 6.
	Hambleton s	Jalley	Rangoon, Aug 4.
19	Bengal s	Barcham	Aden, Aug 14.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Canara s	Stobbing	Zanzibar, &c.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi.
	Oriental s	Jephson	Aden.
19	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—25 bales hides W and A Graham and Co, 20 bales hides Jafferbhoy Khetsee

FOR LONDON.

London Bridge s—15 bales hides Megjee Mahomed and Co. City of Lucknow s—2090 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechar; 31 casks Indian condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

Mikado s—1007 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechur

FOR ANTWERP.

Hochheimer s—700 cwt oil cakes, Glade and Co; 385 cwt mustardseed, Poonja Jairam; 25 cwt gum Jethabhoy Premjee; 210 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 247 cwt crushed bones A C Cassum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Stanley Hall s—100 cwt gum Munjee Peraj; 4000 cwt mowra seed E D Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th August, 1900.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club, on Wednesday next the 22nd inst at 6-45 p.m.

2. There will be 40 pr R M L Gun drill at the Nesbit Road, Head Quarters on Tuesday next the 21st inst., at 8-45 p.m.—Members of No 2 Coy are particularly requested to attend.

3. There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery at the Corps Club on Thursday the 23rd inst., at 6-45 p.m.

4. There will be Morris Tube Practice on Tuesday next the 21st inst., from 6-30 to 7-30 a.m.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to Gr E Parkins, from 15th August to the 30th November, 1900.

By Order,

G. STODDART, Capt. R. A. Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

612 99 - Ardeshir H and D—Luxmidas Nagindas and others vs Gulabdas Gungaram and others—M J and M and E G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

152 00—Bicknell M and M—Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor vs Meherbai and others—Craigie L & O

192 00—Ardesir H and D Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs C A Turner and others—Edgelow G and W.

201 00—Payne G S and M—Tricumdas Thakordas vs Ramabai and another—Little and Co.

184 99—Payne G S and M—Aba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman Chatani—A F Turner, F and D and R and B

185 99—Payne G S and M—Aba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman Chatani—A F Turner, F and D and R and B.

439 93—H M and M—Ahmedmeya Allibhai Shuney vs Sharefabai and others—M and B and K and S—For postponement.

433 00—Little and Co—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rehman vs The Diamond Mills Ltd—G G and W—Short Cause.

135 1838 99—Ardeshir H and D—Cullianjee Khetsey vs Bhugwanbai Bhawanbhai—M J and M.

751 99—Wadia and G—Motee Wargee and others vs Sakarbai widow and others—P G S and M, and N and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL,

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

370 70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Huseinbhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

Testamentary Suits.

27 1900—Jamsetjee and R—Bai Doorgabai alias Chandraleagabai vs Hari Balloo Malgoonker—Mantri and B—Part heard.

2 1900—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R—Long Cause.

1 1900—Madhawjee V—Oza Premjee Goculdas vs Gomibai widow—Jamsetji and R—Testamentary Suit.

422 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sudarum and another vs Kissonlal Dararam and another—Wadia and G—Commercial Cause.

Testamentary Suits.

20 1900—Dikshit and D—Methabai widow vs Lowjee Lathaya—In person

38 99—Mantri and B—Mohibai vs Manilal Manordas—K B Mehta.

Long Causes.

666 98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D

447 99—Thakurdas D and C—Ranchordas Purshotamdas vs Venkatiar Ganoo Esu Sakuka and others—Crawford B and Co

25 1900—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hassonlly Alladin—Payne G S and M

26 1900—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Husanalli Alladin—Payne G S and M

168 2662 1900—Smetham B and N—Dhurmajee Shimnajee vs Boodibai widow—Ardesir H and D

13 1900—Bicknell M and M—Charles Hermeger vs Constant Draz and another—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

479 95—Paym G S—M Mahamedally Hyderally vs Mahomedally AbdulKader—Edgelow G and W Part heard

Undefended Long Cause.

424 1900—Daphtary and F—The Hope Mills Ltd vs Jetmal Kanahvijalal.

Long Causes.

687 97—H M and M—RS Raphach vs MirzaMohomed Banker Edgelow G and W

223 98—Sorabjee and J—Ebrahim Abdul Ally and another vs Ebrahim Rehmary Khambhai Payne G S and M.

106 00—Thakurdas D C and H Bai Pashibai is Mamlal Purbhudas and other H J R Hemming.

60 00—Payne G S and M Dhira Joia vs Dhurma Teckchund H M and M.

1 00—N M Cama Haji Ali Jan Mahomed as Appaji Sadashiv Dongrey Payne G S M.

760 98—Payne G S and M—Jaitha Jadowjee vs Khimjee Assoo and others—Shamrao and M.

1 00—N M Cama—Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Appajee Sadashiv Dongrey—Payne G S and M.

709 98—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdurahiman Hajee Goolam vs Esmail Hajee Abdoola—P F Pavri—For postponement.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, July 24.

The following inspectors of machinery have been promoted to the rank of chief inspector of machinery in her Majesty's fleet:—W J Canter, G H Weeks.

WAR OFFICE, July 27.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut A C M Finlay from 3rd batt the Highland Light Inf to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut P N Kent promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards—To be second lieutenants—Corporal C G Mills from New south Wales mounted infantry augmentation; Cap J S D Gage, from 3rd batt, the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt vice R H Kinnear deceased.

6th Dragoon Guards—to be second lieutenants—Corporal H J Kirkpatrick from 1st Australian Horse on augmentation; B Armytage, Gentleman, recommended by the Governor of of Victoria, in succession to Lieut O L Francis promoted.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—The undermentioned gentlemen nominated by the authorities of Universities and Colleges to be second lieutents:—J L Mowbray J V Saunderson H B C Arthur.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt G C Merrick is seconded for service with the West African Frontier Force; O C C Nicolls gentleman University candidate to be second lieutenant.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains under the provisions of Article 30 Royal Warrant May 30 1899:—E G Farquharson A F Cumberlege The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—P H Kealy L A Sherrard P S Watkins.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Lieut O C Borrett is seconded for special service in South Africa; Lieut J E Mackay from 4th batt to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut R E K Donajowski promoted.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Capt and Brevet Lieut Col C V F Townshend C B D S O from Indian Staff Corps to be major on augmentation.

The Royal Irish Regt—Lieut the Hon H R T G Fitzmaurice Deane Morgan from 3rd batt to be second lieutenant vice A C S Fletcher deceased

The Worcestershire Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—G R Breading on augmentation; F J E Hodder vice G R Breading seconded for service under the Foreign Office; R A De B Rose on augmentation.

The East Lancashire Regt—Lieut K D Mackenzie from 3rd batt to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant H Maclear promoted

The South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut P R C Commings from 3rd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt to be second lieutenant vice G L D Brancker killed in action

The Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt—The undermentioned officers to be second lieutenants:—Second Lieut G Mayall from 4th Cheshire Regt in succession to Lieut B F Burnett Hitchcock seconded; Second Lieut H L Napier from 4th batt in succession to Lieut R P Sadler promoted

Princes Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Capt W Clegg is seconded for service on the Staff

The Manchester Regt—Lieut-Surgt G P Wymer from the Northumberland Fusiliers to be second lieut in succession to Lieut A G Sharp promoted

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Second Lieut H P L Heyworth from 3rd South Wales Borderers to be second lieutenant vice E W Cuthbert resigned

The Gordon Highlanders—The undermentioned officer are granted the temporary rank of lieutenant in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Capt W O Duncan 1st Volunteer batt; Lieut A W Robertson 3rd Volunteer batt

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Capt H A Coddington is seconded for service on the Staff not as previously stated

The West India Regt—Second Lieut E J Burdett from the King's Liverpool Regt to be second lieutenant vice H J Birkback removed from the Army.

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt—The appointment as lieutenant colonel of Lieut Col A B Horsbrugh Reserve of Officers is antedated to June 9 1900 The appointment as captain of Capt T E Burke Reserve of Officers is antedated to June 9 1900 Capt and Honorary Major M S M Dennis late 5th Royal Irish Regt to be captain with the temporary rank of captain in the Army

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt—Honorary Col G G Gordon C B C V O 3rd Royal Scots Lothian Regt to be lieutenant colonel with the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army

Royal Eastern Reserve Regt—Major A Cotes Reserve of Officers to be major; Capt W H Scales Reserve of Officers to be captain dated July 13 1900

Staff—The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff of the Ashantee Field Force:—Major F T Henstock the West India Regt to be assistant adjutant general as chief Staff officer To be deputy assistant adjutant generals:—Lieut local Capt R S McClintock R E; Capt J H E Holford 7th Hussars Capt and Brevet Major temporary Lieut Col T N Morland the King's Royal Rifle Corps to be officer commanding the lines of communication; Capt B A Wright the Manchester Regt to be Staff officer Lines of Communication

Indian Staff Corps—The undermentioned majors are granted the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel while serving as regimental commandants Indian Army:—G H J Moore F H R Drummond C I E W S Marshall Capt G B Hodson is granted the temporary rank of major while serving as regimental commandant or second in command Indian Army.

Unattached List—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenants with a view to appointment to the Indian Staff Corps:—Blair A K Norris A M Brown G F W Anson F F Hodson C E Hunt A Latham Queen's India Cadet J F Carre Carter Queen's Cadet G B A Rind G C C Clarke R W Macdonald R A H Robertson A W White J C Hathornthwaite S Phillips A F Harper F T P Ebden C H Tyrrell M H L Morgan R S Cooke Queen's India Cadet G Airy B O Dutt Honorary Queen's India Cadet T B Traill G D S Le Mesurier Queen's India Cadet J H Wilson Queen's India Cadet P Ashfield Queen's India Cadet V V V Sandiford D M Patrickson G Pearse Queens India Cadet V Coates Queens India Cadet B Turnbull Honorary Queens India Cadet W Marshall G D Ogilvie W R B Stacey C W J Smith C B Gannon W A MacDonell Garstin Queen's India Cadet C P Graham D Ravenron J H De Wiederhold Carruthers Queen's India Cadet D M Field A D Reid L G Crosthwait H J Goad C C Cunningham F M Bailey M S Hewett Queen's India Cadet A C L Wood A L Wilford Queen's Cadet R M Brind Queen's India Cadet

Brevet—Lieut Col local Col J Willcocks C M G D S O commandant West African Frontier Force in command of the expedition to Ashantee to be colonel in recognition of his services in connection with the relief of Coomassie

Memmoranda—Major Gen F T Lloyd C B R A governor and commandant Royal Military Academy Woolwich is placed on retired pay but is retained in his appointment under Article 104 Royal Warrant May 30 1899; Col R H O'Grady Haly C B D S O retired pay is granted the local rank of major general while commanding the Militia in the Dominion of Canada; Major T J W Prendergast R E is granted the local rank of colonel while employed at Wei hai wei; Lieut Col H C Sclater from Royal Art is continued in the appointment of assistant adjutant general for Royal Art South African Field Force The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of captain in the Army while serving in South Africa:—Capt T V P McCammon 5th batt the Royal Irish Rifles; Capt W F C Garstin 6th batt the Royal Irish Rifles The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of lieutenant in the Army while serving in South Africa:—Lieuts J H Prior the Plymouth Division submarine miners Royal Eng S O Rowan Hamilton 3rd batt the Royal Irish L W M Lloyd 4th batt the Royal Irish Regt; E J Samuel 3rd batt the Gloucestershire Regt; C E Middlestewart 6th batt the Manchester Regt; Capts J C Shaw 4th batt the Durham Light Inf; J Norman 3rd batt the Border Regt; H E Earl of Kingston 5th batt the Connaught Rangers; Lieuts L G de R Barclay 4th batt the Royal Irish Rifles; R W Woodmass 3rd batt the Bedfordshire Regt the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of second lieutenants in the Army while serving in South Africa;—Second Lieuts H H Witherington 5th batt the King's Liverpool Regt E A L Nickerson 3rd batt the Sherwood Forresters Derbyshire Regiment.

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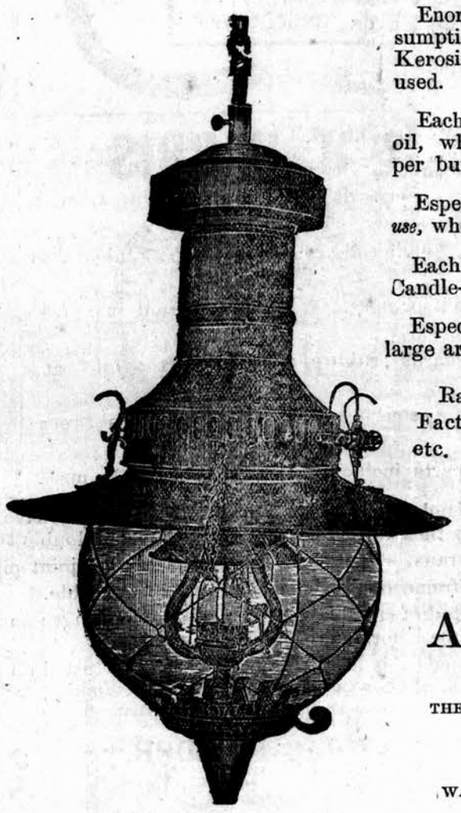

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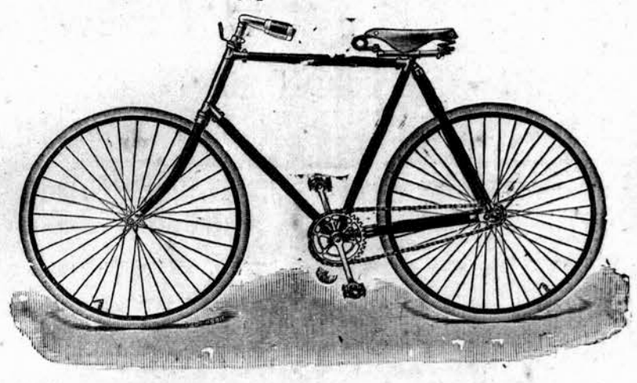

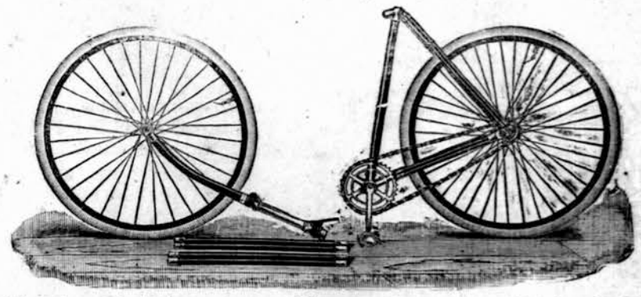

SPECIFICATION

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1¾ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch rollers chain, 6½ in. cranks, gear 68 m. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improve rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Castor oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts including the lugs, and lined rims.

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The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

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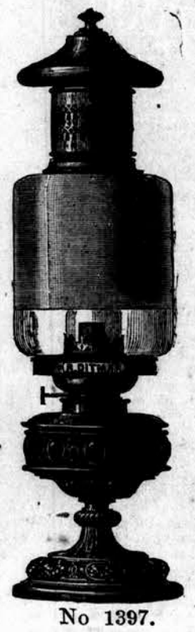

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